

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 24th January 1914.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—	
"England, Turkey, Greece and the Osmanian Islands in the Aegean Sea" ...	65	The Sara Bridge vs. Khulna-Bagerhat Light Railway ...	70
"Colonial Secretary's advice" ...	ib.		
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		(h)—General—	
(a)—Police—		His Excellency Lord Carmichael and the Government of India ...	70
"Prohibition of <i>namaz</i> in the Sonali Musjid within the Delhi Fort" ...	65	"The Chief Magistrateship of the Calcutta Police" ...	71
(b)—Working of the Courts—		Grain allowance to Government servants ...	ib.
"Captain Walker's apology" ...	66	"A serious rumour"—increase of taxation ...	ib.
(c)—Jails—		"Threatened increase of taxation" ...	ib.
Nil.		Wanted more confidence ...	ib.
(d)—Education—		"A few useful words"—Noakhali town. (Spending of money on new public buildings at Noakhali) ...	72
"The working of the (Calcutta) University" ...	66	"Partition of the district of Mymensingh" ...	ib.
"Strange love"—The Calcutta University's partiality towards Rai Saheb Dinesh Chandra Sen ...	ib.	The Minto-Morley Reform ...	ib.
"Srikantha"—a Bengali text-book for B. A. students ...	67		
"Complaints against the Dacca Eden School" ...	ib.	III.—LEGISLATION.	
"The Feni School scandal." ...	68	The Bengal Medical Bill ...	72
Invidious distinction among students in the Dacca Training College ...	ib.	"The Medical Bill" ...	73
"A school on the lines of English schools." ...	ib.	"Discussion about amending the Press Act" ...	ib.
"Are not Indians fit to be even head-masters" ...	ib.	"The Press Act"—Mr. S. N. Banerji's Resolution ...	ib.
European head-masters for high English schools ...	ib.	"The Press Act" ...	ib.
Hindi in schools and law courts ...	ib.	The Malik of Tewana ...	74
Industrial education ...	69	"Amendment of the Press Act" ...	ib.
Mr. Banerjee's resolution in the Imperial Council ...	ib.	Press Act resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council ...	ib.
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—		IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
"The Halisahar Municipality" ...	69	Nil.	
(f)—Questions affecting the Land—		V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
"A complaint of raiyats"—Survey of the Sandwip ...	70	"The Midnapore flood and Government land revenue" ...	74
"Wails of the poor raiyats of Baharband" ...	ib.	"Famine in the Faridpur district" ...	75
		VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
		Government and an ex-political convict ...	75
		"Kindness of an association of White men" ...	ib.
		Future of India ...	ib.

No.

- 1 "Bu
- 2 "Ka
- 3 "Ai
- 4 "Al
- 5 "Al
- 6 "An
- 7 "A
- 8 "A
- 9 "A
- 10 "A
- 11 "A
- 12 "A
- 13 "A
- 14 "A
- 15 "A
- 16 "A
- 17 "A
- 18 "A
- 19 "F
- 20 "F
- 21 "F
- 22 "F
- 23 "F
- 24 "F
- 25 "F
- 26 "F
- 27 "F
- 28 "F
- 29 "F
- 30 "F
- 31 "F
- 32 "F
- 33 "F
- 34 "F
- 35 "F
- 36 "F
- 37 "F
- 38 "F
- 39 "F
- 40 "F
- 41 "F
- 42 "F
- 43 "F
- 44 "F
- 45 "F

PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Vernacular Newspapers and Periodicals.

[Corrected up to the 1st December 1913.]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	"Bunhi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Lakshmi Nath Biz Borua, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 45 years.	700
2	"Kabita-Lata" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly	Nilkantha Barua, Brahmin	400
<i>Bengali.</i>					
3	"Aitihāsik Chitra" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Nikil Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	500 to 800
4	"Abukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinode	700
5	"Alochana" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 47 years.	500
6	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	A. Chaudhuri Pratibha Devi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	...
7	"Archana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Keshab Chandra Gupta ...	800
8	"Arghya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Amulya Charan Sen, Hindu, Tambuli; age 36 years.	700
9	"Aryya Gourab" (P) ...	Kishoreganj ...	Do.	Bhairab Chandra Chaudhuri, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	1,000
10	"Aryya Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 72 years.	500
11	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Ditto ditto ditto	500
12	"Aryyabartta" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Hemendra Prasad Ghosh	1,000
13	"Atithi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Bhābataran Das; age 23 years	200
14	"Avasar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Surendra Chandra Dutta, Hindu, Tanti; age 23 years.	1,600
15	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Sudhansu Bhushan Sen	...
16	"Ayurveda Hitaishini" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Nalini Kanta Das Gupta	500
17	"Ayurveda Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Sastri	...
18	"Ayurveda Prachar" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do.	Kaviraj J. K. Ray, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.	5,000
19	"Baisya Barujibi Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Do.	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui; age 53 years.	500
20	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly	Surendra Mohan Adhikary	500
21	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Monthly	Prasanna Gopal Roy	...
22	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	J. M. B. Duncan	9,800
23	"Balyasram" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Taraprasanna Ghosh Bidyabenode, Hindu; age about 36 years.	200
24	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Sukumar Dutt	700
25	"Bandana" (P) ...	Baridyabati ...	Do.	...	...
26	"Bangabandhu" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo; age 55 years.	150
27	"Bangadarsan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Sailes Chandra Mazumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	900
28	"Bangaratna" (N) ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar; age 28 years.	1,500
29	"Bangavasi" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 56 years.	15,000
30	"Bangiya -aisya Suhrid" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Monthly	Pravas Chandra Dutt Gupta, Hindu, Tamuli; age 35 years.	480
31	"Bankura Darpan" (N) ...	Bankura ...	Weekly	Rama Nath Mukherji; age 52 years...	453
32	"Bani" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Amulya Charan Ghosh; age 35 years	800
33	"Barisal Hitaishi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 35 years.	625
34	"Basmati" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary; age 41 years.	19,000
35	"Bhakti" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Monthly	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 28 years.	550
36	"Bharati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Srimati Swarna Kumari Devi	12,000
37	"Bharat Chitra" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Pran Krishna Pyne	800
38	"Bharat Mahila" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutt, Brahmo; age 31 years.	450
39	"Bhisak Darpan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Rai Saheb Giris Chandra Bagchi	250
40	"Bharatbarsha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Amulya Charan Vidyabhushan and Jaladhar Sen.	1,000
41	"Bijnan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar	300
42	"Birbhum Varta" (N) ...	Suri ...	Weekly	Devendra Nath Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 39 years.	960
43	"Birbhum Hitaishi" (N) ...	Bolpur ...	Do.	Divakara Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 43 years.	325
44	"Birbhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Kulada Prasad Mullick, Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	1,500
45	"Birbhum Vasi" (N) ...	Rampur Hât ...	Weekly	Nilratan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	600

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
46	"Brahman" (P)	Bagerhat ...	Monthly	Nitya Gopal Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	150
47	"Brahman Samaj" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi ...	1,000
48	"Brahma Vadi" (P)	Barisal ...	Do.	Monomohan Chakravarty, Brahmo; age 52 years.	625
49	"Brahma Vidya" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	Rai Purna Dev Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta.	800
50	"Bratya" (P)	Jayanagar	Do.	Raicharan Sadder, Hindu, Bratya Kshatriya, Poda; age 36 years.	About 500
51	"Burdwan Sanjivani" (N)	Burdwan ...	Weekly	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 31 years.	1,000
52	"Byabasa O Baniya" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sachindra Prosad Basu ...	.....
53	"Byabasayi" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Haripada Banerji ...	.....
54	"Chabhis Pargana Vartavaha" (N)	Bhawanipur	Weekly	Hem Chandra Nag, Kayastha; age 30 years.	500 to 700
55	"Charu Mihir" (N)	Mymensingh	Do.	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	800
56	"Chhatra Sakha" (P)	Dacca ...	Monthly	.....	500
57	"Chhatra Suhrid" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	.....	400
58	"Chikitsa Prakas" (P)	Nadia ...	Do.	Dr. Dharendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000
59	"Chikitsa Sammilani" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kaviraj Paresch Nath Sarma, Hindu, Brahmin, and Kaviraj Girija Bhusan Ray, Vaidya.	500
60	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya; age 38 years.	300
61	"Chinsurah Vartavaha" (N)	Chinsura ...	Weekly	Dina Nath Mukherji ...	1,000
62	"Dainik Chandrika" (N)	Calcutta ...	Daily, except on Thursdays.	Haridas Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	2,000
63	"Dacca Prakas" (N)	Dacca ...	Weekly	Mukunda Vitari Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years.	600
64	"Darsak" (N)	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	.....
65	"Devalya" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly	Girija Sankar Rai Chowdhuri, M.A.	800
66	"Dharma-o-Karma" (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
67	"Dharma Tatva" (P)	Do. ...	Fortnightly	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo	300
68	"Dharma Pracharak" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	2,000
69	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N)	Diamond Harbour	Weekly	.....	.....
70	"Dhruba" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	800
71	"Education Gazette" (N)	Chinsurah	Weekly	Mukundadeo Mukherji, M.A., B.L., Brahmin; age 56 years.	1,500
72	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N)	Faridpur	Fortnightly	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya; age about 76 years.	300
73	"Galpa Lahari" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	600
74	"Gandha-Vanik-Hitaishi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ashutosh Kundu, Hindu, Mudi by caste; age 28 years.	1,000
75	"Gand-duta" (N)	Malda ...	Weekly	Krishna Chandra Agarwallah	400
76	"Grihastha" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sarat Chandra Dev	500
77	"Hablul-Matin" (N)	Do. ...	Daily	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 61 years.	500
78	"Hakim" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly	Masihar Rahman, Muhammadan; age 30 years.	500
79	"Haridas or Sri Gauranga Sevaka" (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 55 years.	280
80	"Hindusthana" (N)	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Haridas Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	900
81	"Hindu Ranjika" (N)	Rajshahi ...	Do.	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan; age 40 years.	290
82	"Hindu Sakha" (P)	Hooghly ...	Monthly	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
83	"Hitavadi" (N)	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Manindranath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years, and 8 others.	28,000
84	"Hitvarta" (N)	Chittagong	Do.	Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya.	600
85	"Homeopathy-Chikitsa Petra" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Dr. B. M. Dass, Christian; age 48 years.	450
86	"Homeopathi-Prachar" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Prabodh Chandra Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	1,000
87	"Islam-Abha" (P)	Dacca ...	Do.	Sheik Abdul Majid	1,000
88	"Islam-Rabi" (N)	Mymensingh	Weekly	Maulvi Naziruddin Ahmad, Muslim; age about 33 years.	700
89	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 56 years.	700
90	"Jagaran" (N)	Bagerhat ...	Weekly	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
91	"Jahannabi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sudhakrishta Bagehi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 28 years	1,400
92	"Janmabhumi" (P)	Do	Do.	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 30 years.	300
93	"Jasohar" (N)	Jessore	Weekly	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
94	"Jubak" (P)	Sentipur	Monthly	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 38 years.	500
95	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P)	Comilla	Do.	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi	1,500
96	"Jyoti" (N)	Chittagong	Weekly	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin; age 46 years.	2,000
97	"Kahini" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Amulya Charan Sen, Tanti, age 36 years.	500
98	"Kajer Loke" (P)	Do.	Do.	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 46 years.	350
99	"Kalyani" (N)	Magnra	Weekly	Isaeweswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 48 years.	500
100	"Kanika" (P)	Murshidabad	Monthly	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.	125
101	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar; age 42 years	500
102	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N)	Barisal	Weekly	Pratap Chandra Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 68 years	500
103	"Kayastha Patrika" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Madhu Sudan Roy Bisharad, Hindu, Kayastha; age 66 years.	750
104	"Khulnavasi" (N)	Khulna	Weekly	Jatindra Nath Basu and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	500
105	"Kohinoor" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Muhammad Rusun Ali Choudhuri	700
106	"Krisbak" (P)	Do.	Do.	Nikunja Behari Dutt	1,000
107	"Krishi-Sampad" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Nishi Kanta Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 33 years.	600
108	"Kushadaha" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Hindu, Brahmo; age 35 years.	500
109	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P)	Do.	Do.	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli; age 43 years.	400
110	"Mahila" (P)	Do.	Do.	Rev. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo; age 58 years.	200
111	"Mahisya-Mohila" (P)	Do.	Do.		1,000
112	"Mahisya Samaj" (P)	Do.	Do.	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	200
113	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P)	Diamond Harbour	Do.	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 80 years.	350
114	"Malda Samachar" (N)	Malda	Weekly	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
115	"Manasi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Subodh Chandra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	1,000
116	"Manbhum" (N)	Purulia	Weekly	Agala Charan Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years.	About 500
117	"Mandarmala" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta Hindu, Brahmin; age about 56 years.	400
118	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore	Weekly	Devdas Karan, Hindu, Sadgope; age 45 years.	600
119	"Midnapore Hitaishi" (N)	Ditto	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	200
120	"Moslem Hitaishi" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque	6,300
121	"Muhammadi" (N)	Do.	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman; age 37 years; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 1,400
122	"Mukul" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo; age 38 years.	1,000
123	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" (N)	Saidabad	Weekly	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	200
124	"Namasudra Suhrid" (P)	Faridpur	Monthly	Aditya Kumar Chowdhuri, Namasudra; age 35 years	600
125	"Nandini" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Ashtosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya; age 40 years.	150
126	"Natya Mandir" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Amarendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	500
127	"Natya Patrika" (P)	Do.	Do.	Narayan Chandra Sen, Subarnabanik; age 31 years.	100
128	"Navya Banga" (N)	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kishore Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 23 years.	500
129	"Nayak" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Panchowri Banerji and Birendra Chandra Ghosh.	2,300
130	"Nava Jivani" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Rev. Lal Behari Saha, Christian; age 54 years.	200 to 300
131	"Navya Bharat" (P)	Do.	Do.	Devi Prasanna Ray Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin; age 60 years.	1,000 to 1,500
132	"Nihar" (N)	Contai	Weekly	Madu Sudan Jana, Brahmo; age 44 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, cast and age of Editor.	Circulation.	No.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>						
133	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town	Weekly	Rajendra Lal Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 26 years.	390	189
134	"Pabna Hitaishi" (N)	Pabna	Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Chattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 36 years.	650	190 191 192
135	"Pallichitra" (P)	Bagerhat	Monthly	Ashu Tosh Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	About 500	193
136	"Palli Prasun" (P)	Joynagore, 24-Parganas district.	Do.	Keshab Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	600	194
137	"Pallivasi" (N)	Kalna	Weekly	Sasi Bhushan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	300	195
138	"Pallivarta" (N)	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	600	196 197
139	"Pantha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Rajendra Lal Mukherji	800	197
140	"Patake" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hari Charan Das	800	
141	"Paricharak" (N)	Do.	Bi-weekly	Kailas Chandra Sarkar; age 38 years	400	198
142	"Prachar" (P)	Jayanagar	Monthly	Rev. G. C. Dutt, Christian; age 46 years.	1,400	199 200
143	"Praja Bandhu" (N)	Tippera	Fortnightly	Purna Chandra Chakravarti, Kaivarta Brahmin; age 36 years; and others.	200	201
144	"Prajapati" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Kumar	750	202
145	"Prabhat" (P)	Do.	Do.	Devendra Nath Mitra	200	203
146	"Prabhakar" (P)	Do.	Do.	Mohammad Aiyub Khan	600	204
147	"Prakriti" (P)	Do.	Do.	Devendra Nath Sen	1,000	205
148	"Prantavasi" (N)	Netrokona	Weekly	Banka Behari Ghosh, Goals; age 42 years.	645	206
149	"Prasun" (N)	Katwa	Do.	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	506	207
150	"Pratihar" (N)	Berhampore	Do.	Dhirendra Nath Ganguly	750	208
151	"Prativa" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Ashutosh Mukherji	500	209
152	"Prabasi" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Ramananda Chatterji, M.A.	5,000	210
153	"Pravasi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Pransankar Sen, M.A.	300	211
154	"Priti" (P)	Do.	Do.	Kshirode Behari Chowdhury, B.A.	250	
155	"Puja" (P)	Do.	Do.	Jnanendra Nath Bose	200	
156	"Puspodyan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Amulya Ratan Chatterji; age 41 years	About 700	212
157	"Purulia Darpan" (N)	Purulia	Weekly	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik; age 32 years.	300	213 214 215
158	"Rahasya Prakas" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	400	216
159	"Rangpur Darpan" (N)	Rangpur	Weekly	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L.	500	217
160	"Rangpur Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Rangpur	Quarterly	Satis Chandra Viswas, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 32 years.	200	218
161	"Ratnakar" (N)	Asansol	Weekly	Suresh Chandra Samajpati	1,500	219
162	"Sadhak" (P)	Nadia	Monthly	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan.	1,800	220
163	"Sahitya" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Shyama Charan Kaviratna	500	221
164	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Pramath Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin; age 33 years.	1,000	222
165	"Sahitya Sanghita" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Radha Govinda Nath	700	223
166	"Sahitya Samvad" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das	450	224
167	"Samaj" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Satis Chandra Roy	700	225
168	"Samaj Bandhu" (P)	Do.	Do.	Jnanendra Nath Das	200	
169	"Samaj Chitra" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Kunja Behari Das	300	
170	"Samay" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo, age about 40 years	450	226 227 228
171	"Sammilan" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Bijoy Krishore Acharya, B.A., LL.B., Christian; age 45 years.	300	229
172	"Sammilani" (N)	Do.	Fortnightly	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo; age 46 years.	6,000	230
173	"Sammilani" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others	400	231
174	"Sandes" (P)	Do.	Do.	Kasi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo; age 60 years	200	
175	"Sanjivani" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Atul Chandra Roy Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	600	232
176	"Samsodhini" (N)	Chittagong	Do.	Nikhil Nath Roy	400	233
177	"Santi" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Sarat Chandra Dev	400	234
178	"Saji" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Sarat Chandra Dev Kavikoumadi, Hindu, Kayastha; age 48 years.	400	235
179	"Saswati" (P)	Do.	Do.	Rajani Kanta Guha, Brahmo; age 43 years.	200	
180	"Samsar Suhrid" (P)	Belgachia	Do.	Rev. W. Carey; age 56 years	1,300	236
181	"Sachchashi Suhrid" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Saradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	200	237
182	"Sebak" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Kedar Nath Majumdar	120	238
183	"Senapati" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L.	1,000	239
184	"Sisu" (P)	Do.	Do.	Rev. W. Carey; age 56 years	1,000	240
185	"Sourava"	Mymensingh	Do.	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury; age 35 years.	1,000	241
186	"Siksha" (P)	Calcutta	Do.			
187	"Sikshak" (P)	Barisal	Do.			
188	"Siksha Prechar" (P)	Mymensingh	Do.			

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
189	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya; age 36 years.	1,500
190	"Silpa-o-Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Manmatha Nath Chakravarti	500
191	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Rev. A. L. Sarkar	800
192	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo; age 36 years.	250
193	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnav; age 30 years.	750
194	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Rasik Mohan Chakravati Brahmin; age 41 years.	1,700
195	"Subarna-banik" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Kiran Gopal Sinha, Hindu, Subarnabanik; age 29 years.	1,000
196	"Suhrid" (N) ...	Bakarganj ...	Do.	Kama Charan Pal, Hindu, Kayastha	150
197	"Sumati" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age 40 years.	500
198	"Suhrid" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Jotindra Mohan Gupta, B.L., Hindu, Baidya; age 36 years.	300
199	"Suprabhat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Sm. Kumudini Mittra	900
200	"Suraj" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Weekly	Kishori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	600
201	"Suhrit" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo; age 28 years.	300
202	"Sudhi" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Kalabaran Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 23 years.	500
203	"Suravi" (P) ...	Contai ...	Do.	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	250
204	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., Goldsmith by caste; age 40 years.	500
205	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, M.B.	4,500
206	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Rajkristo Paul and others	300
207	"Tara" (P) ...	Do. ...	Irregular	Tarapada Chatterji; age 28 years	250
208	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., and others	500
209	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Kali Charan Basu; age about 40 years	600
210	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Do. ...	Do.	Rabindra Nath Tagore	300
211	"Teli Bandhav" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Bahis Das Pal, Hindu, Teli; age 38 years.	1,800
212	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Sastri; age 41 years.	1,250
213	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kamal Ha'i Mukherji	900 to 2,000
214	"Triveni" (P) ...	Basirhat ...	Do.	Satis Chandra Chakravarti	100
215	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly	Kamaniya Kumar Singha, Brahmo; age 25 years	450
216	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	150
217	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Swami Saradananda	1,500
218	"United Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Narayan Krishna Goswami	3,000 to 10,000
219	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do.	Jajneswar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	250
220	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Ramdayal Majundar, M.A., and others	100
221	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Banku Behari Dhar	500
222	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A.	900
223	"Yogi Sakha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Adhar Chandra Nath	750
224	"Yubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Do.	Yogananda Pramanick	300
225	"Vartavaha" (N) ...	Ranaghat ...	Weekly	Grija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	600
226	"Vandana" (P) ...	Baidyabati ...	Monthly	Bipin Chandra Pal and others	700
227	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	1,000
228	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah ...	Weekly	Abinas Chandra Gupta, Vaidya; age 36 years.	1,000
229	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 33 years.	100
230	"Vikrampur" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Quarterly	Hara Govinda Siromani	.....
231	"Vasanti" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly		
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
232	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
233	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	G. C. Basu	600
234	"Dacca College Magazine" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	.....
235	"Dacca Gazette" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya; age 46 years.	500
236	"Dacca Review" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	1,200
237	"Jaganlath College Magazine" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Lalit Mohan Chatterji, Brahmo	700
238	"Loyal Citizens" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly		600

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>English-Bengali—concluded.</i>					
239	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P)	Dacca ...	Quarterly ...	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College	.....
240	"Rangpur Dikprokash" (N)	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Jyotish Chandra Majumdar ...	300
241	"Sanjaya" (N) ...	Fardipur ...	Do. ...	Kama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 40 years.	500
242	"Scottish Churches College Magazine." (P)	Calcutta ..	Five issues in the year.	Rev. J. Watt, M.A. ...	1,300
243	"Tippera Guide" (N) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly ...	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 48 years.	550
<i>Garó.</i>					
244	"Achikni Ripeng" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	E. G. Phillips ...	400
245	"Phring Phring" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
<i>Hindi.</i>					
246	"Barabazar Gazette" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Sadananda Sukul ...	600
247	"Bharat Mitra" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ambica Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	3,400
248	"Bira Bharat" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pandit Ramananda Dobe, Hindu, Brahmin; age 30 years.	1,500
249	"Chota Nagpur Dnt Patrika" (P)	Ranchi ...	Monthly ...	Rev. E. H. Whitley, Christian ...	450
250	"Dairik Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Ambica Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	300
251	"Daragar Daptar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 27 years.	800
252	"Hindi Vangabasi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 37 years.	550
253	"Jaina Sidhanta Bhaskar" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain; age about 40 years.	500
254	"Manoranjan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ishwari Prosad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	500
255	"Marwari" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	B. K. Teuriwala, Hindu, Vaisya ...	500
256	"Saraswat Hitaishi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Govinda Charya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 87 years.	1,000
257	"Sevak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Nawab Zadik Lal, Brahmin; age 30 years.	500
258	"Sudharak" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Hindu, Agarwala; age 50 years.	500
<i>Parvatiya.</i>					
259	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly ...	Rev. G. P. Pradhun, Christian; age 60 years.	400
<i>Persian.</i>					
260	"Hablul-Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 61 years.	1,000
<i>Poly-lingual.</i>					
261	"Devanagar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sarada Charan Mitra, M.A., B.L. ...	500
262	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	S. T. Jones ...	500
263	"Sadhu Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Nilananda Chatterji, B.L.; age 36 years	350
<i>Sanskrit.</i>					
264	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hrishikes Sastri ...	500
<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>					
265	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Monthly ...	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi; age 60 years.	940
266	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
<i>Urdu.</i>					
267	"Durbar Gazette" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Nawab Ali, Muhammadan ...	1,000
268	"Hablul Matin" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Saiyid Jelaladdin, Muhammadan ...	700
269	"Al-Hilal" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Muhammadan; age 27 years.	1,000
270	"Negare Basim" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Maulvi Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A., and Maulvi Abul Makarim Fazlul Wahab.	.....

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers, as it stood on 1st December 1913.

No.	Name of Publications.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Prabahini" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Babu Panchcowri Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin .	...

and
Æg
Fo
T
w
to
al
p
E
th
S
fr
p
E
I
t
n
c
s
C
s
t

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 16th January writes:—

"England, Turkey, Greece and the Osmanian Islands in the Aegean Sea."

The question of the Osmanian Islands in the Aegean Sea is now to be settled. In this matter also, as on previous occasions, the English Foreign Secretary has adopted a curious policy. England's conduct towards Turkey during the war in Tripoli and the Balkan War, as well as in connection with the re-occupation of Adrianople by Turkey, was full of poison. We give to the British Empire the glorious name of "Islamic Empire," and England also shows her love for Musalmans by accepting this title. But, alas! the present-day statesmen of England say one thing and do quite its opposite. England was the first to approve of the occupation of Tripoli by Italy, and the Prime Minister of England was the first to express joy at the conquest of Salonika by Greece; and it was England who, before any other Power, frowned at Turkey when she wanted to take Adrianople. Later on England promised to see that Turkey's Asiatic possessions were maintained. But now England has been the foremost to propose the making over of the Aegean Islands (excepting one or two) to Greece. England has also suggested that the islands near the Dardanelles should also be handed over to Greece. The ministers of England do not care for the wound which these acts of theirs cause to the feelings of the ten crores of loyal Musalmans in India. It is a great pity that England should have been the first to raise the cry against Turkey. England and her friends, France and Russia, have proposed that the Osmanian islands conquered by Italy should be given independence in internal administration. This is a question which should be solved between Turkey and Italy, and we fail to see what England, France or Russia can have to do with it. If these Islands are given the right of self-government now, there will at no distant future be a talk about making them completely independent or uniting them with Greece. It is not desirable for Italy to let Greece be more powerful in the Aegean Sea, for that will mean future trouble for Italy and for Austria also. Nor do we think that Turkey will let those islands go to Greece, for that would be as good as allowing herself to be maimed; if those islands were to pass out of Turkey's possession, it would be useless for her to waste money over warships. Does Europe object even to the Asiatic territories of Turkey remaining in her possession? Turkey is still eager to be friendly with England; and that is why she has provided England with many advantages in the Persian Gulf, Koweit, etc. But still she has not been able to win the heart of the English Ministry. What can Turkey expect from England if the present Liberal Ministry continues the policy of Gladstone? We still expect England to behave large-heartedly towards Turkey. Will not that hope be fulfilled?

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
Jan. 16th, 1914.

2. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 16th January gives a summary of the speech delivered by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain at the Colonial Conference held on the 21th June 1897,

"Colonial Secretary's advice,"

and remarks:—

If there were in England now even a single Cabinet Minister who could stand up for the people of India with the boldness of this great man, the Government of South Africa would have had their eyes opened.

SAMAY,
Jan. 16th, 1914.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

3. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 16th January is grieved to learn from the *Hamdard* of Delhi that the Military authorities in Delhi have prohibited the performance of *namaz* in the Sonali Musjid within the Delhi Fort. Some time ago the local station staff officer gave a verbal permission to the Musalmans to perform *namaz* in that

"Prohibition of *namaz* in the Sonali Musjid within the Delhi Fort."

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
Jan. 16th, 1914.

mosque, and the paper fails to make out what has happened since then to necessitate a revocation of the permission now. The journal invites the attention of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi to the matter.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

BANGAVASI,
Jan. 17th, 1914.

4. Referring to the compromise of the case of assault brought against the Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore by a peon named Sew Charan, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 17th January writes:—

The case has been settled out of Court on Captain Walker apologising to Sew Charan's master, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Woodroffe. Is it not rather funny that the apology should have been made not to the aggrieved peon but to his employer? It must be lucky for Sew Charan that he is in the service of a High Court Judge, for otherwise he would have been deprived even of the pleasure of hearing that an apology has been made. The case which Captain Walker brought against the peon has also been withdrawn. In that case Captain Walker was playing the two fold part of complainant and judge. It is no doubt well that the whole matter is at an end. But, in the interests of justice, a man like Captain Walker who can trespass into another's house and assault a person there, ought not to be allowed to continue in a responsible post like that of a Cantonment Magistrate.

(d)—Education.

HITAVADI,
Jan. 16th, 1914.

5. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th January publishes a long correspondence in which the writer expresses himself very strongly against what he calls the reign of nepotism and sycophancy in the Calcutta University, which is demoralising the entire educational system in the country. The appointment of a Commission of Enquiry into the working of the University is earnestly prayed for.

HITAVADI,
Jan. 16th, 1914.

6. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th January publishes a correspondence in which it is insinuated that the present management of the Calcutta University is unduly partial towards Rai Saheb Dinesh Chandra Sen, whom it is paying money in large sums on any and every pretext. The correspondent writes:—

(a) Why was about Rs. 10,000 paid to Rai Saheb Dinesh Chandra Sen during 1912-13?

How this money was paid to him is shown below:—

	Rs.
(1) On account of his readership in the University ...	2,000
(2) On account of correction of mistakes in the lectures delivered by him as a reader and of correction of the proofs of the lectures ...	2,000
(3) On account of compilation of a book to be entitled "Typical selections from the Bengali literature" ...	5,000
(4) On account of Head Examinership of the University ...	1,000
Total ...	10,000

(b) Why has the University bought for the Rai Saheb's use a quantity of "rubbish" from Babu Nagendranath Basu's library? Has similar favour been shown to any other reader or research scholar?

(c) The Rai Saheb gets a clerk for his own work only in the University. Does any other reader get a similar privilege?

(d) It is said that one man cannot hold two posts under the Government at one and the same time. On all letters from the University there is written "On His Majesty's Service." We, therefore, presume that the work of the University is work of the Government. If so, how does the Rai Saheb hold

a readership of the University and the Ramtanu Lahiri's Research scholarship at one and the same time?

(e) The book of typical selections has not yet seen the light of day, and no one knows what sort of a production it will be. Why has the Rai Saheb been paid in advance for it?

(f) It is said that the greater part of the typical selections will be taken from the Rai Saheb's readership lectures. That will be fine indeed!

7. In the course of a long article the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th January criticises the book named *Srikanta*, a discourse in Bengali on the poetical works of Bhavabhuti by Pandit Rajendra Nath Vidyabhusan of the Calcutta Sanskrit College, appointed as a text-book for B.A. students, and calls it a trash, full of senseless verbosity and replete with blunders in style and idiom. It is a pity and shame that the University should have prescribed such a book as a text-book.

HITAVADI,
Jan. 16th, 1914.

8. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 15th January says that Mrs. Merwanji, the Parsi Lady Superintendent of the Boarding house, Dacca Eden Girls' School, behaves very badly towards the girls under her care and calls them vile names. Besides this she says that Bengalis are beasts, eat like buffaloes, they ought to be blown up with bombs, and so forth. She also beats servants with sticks, umbrellas and whatever else she can lay her hand on. She exercises her authority over teachers also, with the result that many of them, among whom there are graduates, have left the Boarding house. Miss Susila Ray, Miss Ashanaprobha Sinha, and Miss Pankajini Chattopadhyaya were insulted by Mrs. Merwanji. Two of the teachers of the school have resigned service after Mrs. Merwanji's advent. Six students also have left the Boarding. Mr. Hornell is requested to enquire into the whole matter without delay. The form of inquiry which has been made by the School Committee into the complaints of the Dacca people against Mrs. Merwanji will be evident from the following letter addressed to a guardian of a student: -

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 15th, 1914.

Extract from the proceedings of a meeting of the Eden High School Committee held on December 22nd 1913.

"The Committee paid a surprise visit to the hostel and went over all the rooms and inspected the cook-house, Rai Peari Mohan Bose Bahadur alone examining the Hindu cook-house. The Committee was extremely pleased with all the arrangements, and found everything scrupulously clean and well ordered. The Brahmo girls were engaged in their religious exercises.

The Committee expresses confidence in the management of the hostel.

The Committee will always be glad carefully to enquire into any complaint which a parent or guardian desires to make, and requests the Secretary to forward a copy of this resolution to all the parents and guardians of the hostel boarders."

F. L. FRENCH,

President,

Eden High School

Committee, Dacca.

That the Boarding-house was found to be clean, or that the girls were engaged in their religious exercise, is no reply to the complaints against Mrs. Merwanji. Mr. Hornell is prayed to remove Mrs. Merwanji, and Miss Sorabji, from the school. We speak of Miss Sorabji, continues the writer, because in spite of her being a fluent speaker of English, she has no University education. She lives in a garden house and is a member of the local European club. It is useless complaining to her against Mrs. Merwanji, for she invariably takes up her side and punishes the students. She gets a monthly salary of about Rs. 700. Teachers on much lower salaries manage many girls' schools in Eastern Bengal far more ably and get more students through the Matriculation examination than she can do. She has no acquaintance with the habits and manners of Bengali girls. For these reasons she should be removed from the school.

TELEGRAPH GUIDE,
Jan. 13th, 1914.

9. The *Telegraph Guide* [Calcutta] of the 13th January has the following in an article under the marginally noted heading:—

For some time past the people of Feni have been much agitated over the question of the forced removal of Babu Kailas Chandra Chakravarti, the Head-master of the school. The matter was brought to the notice of the Director of Public Instruction, and Babu Kailas Chandra Chakravarti was appointed Head-master of Dattapara School on the same pay by the Magistrate-President. We expected that the matter would end there but we are sorry that the Inspector of Schools, Chittagong, has assumed an attitude which is far from conciliatory.

We do not see why the Inspector should demand the immediate dissolution of the School Committee before the term has expired; the order seems *ultra vires*, at least very unreasonable. We are told that two members, Babu Basanta Kumar Mukherjee, pleader, who has been a member from the beginning and Babu Chandra Kumar Chowdhury who contributed Rs. 2,500 to the building fund have declined to resign. The step taken by the Education Department has created considerable agitation in the locality. We hope the Director of Public Instruction will intervene and save the situation.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 15th, 1914.

10. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 15th January complains that while the

Invidious distinction among students in the Dacca Training College.

students of the B. T. and L. T. classes in the Dacca Training College get travelling allowances for going home during the long vacation, the students of the nature study class of the college,

who are much poorer than the former students, do not get any such allowances. Mr. Hornell and Lord Carmichael are prayed to rectify this injustice to the students of the nature study class.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 15th, 1914.

11. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 15th January is pained to see a proposal launched by a number of England-returned

"A school on the lines of English schools."

rich men of position to establish a school in Bengal on the lines of English schools. Students

educated in such a school will acquire Anglicised modes of life and learn English manners and customs, and be thus devoid of the modesty and respectfulness towards elders which are characteristics of the true Bengali character. What should be the aim of the Bengalis? To occupy a high place in the world by the force of their knowledge, religion, work and character, or to pass their lives neither as true Englishmen nor as true Bengalis?

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 15th, 1914.

12. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 15th January strongly protests

"Are not Indians fit to be even Head masters?"

against the new policy of the Government to appoint European members of the Indian Educational Service as Head-masters of schools. Are not

Indians fit to be even Head-masters of schools? The whole country ought to protest against the Government's action in the matter.

BASUMATI,
Jan. 17th, 1914.

13. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 17th January takes exception to the

European Head-masters for High English Schools

appointment of Europeans as Head-Masters of certain High English Schools in Bihar, and writes:—

Indian teachers in Government service have now-a-days to pass an examination in teaching; and so far these teachers have been doing their work quite satisfactorily. We therefore fail to make out why Europeans are now being appointed as Head-masters in Government schools. If this thing is allowed to go on, it will gradually become impossible to get qualified Indians in the Educational Service. Besides, the European gentlemen who have been taken as Head-masters all belong to the Imperial Service, and thus receive high salaries. Their appointment thus means an enormous increase in the expenses of the schools concerned. And who knows but that this rise in expenditure may in the future serve as a plea for a general reduction in the expenses on education and a fresh "reform" of the educational system?

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Jan. 19th, 1914.

14. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 19th January, in continuation

Hindi in schools and law courts.

of its article on Hindi Readers in the United Provinces (*vide* Report on Native Papers of the

17th January, paragraph 8), draws attention to the state of Hindi as current in the schools and law courts of India, particularly in Bengal, Bihar and the United Provinces. Urdu, Bengali and Marhatti are all in a

bad way indeed, but Hindi is much worse off. It quotes several examples, and presents before its reader, a specimen of Hindi written on the summons form used in the courts. The words, it points out, are nearly all Persian, and are hardly understood by the Hindi-knowing public in spite of their being written in Devanagri character.

It then draws attention to the wretched way in which Hindi is taught in the schools in the United Provinces. As an illustration of this state of things it quotes from an English grammar written in Hindi for the use of schools.

In conclusion, it remarks that it remains to be seen how long Hindi will be neglected in this way by the Government and the public alike.

15. Referring to His Excellency the Viceroy's speech on the occasion of the opening of the new hall of St. John's College. Agra, the *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 13th

CHARU MIHIR,
Jan. 13th, 1914.

Industrial education.

January writes:—

Until the youths of India receive a sound industrial training along with high education, their present miseries will never be at an end. India is a very poor country, and her young men generally find themselves without any employment after completing their education. Poverty often blasts the prospects and dulls the intelligence of many a brilliant youth. And if the present state of things goes on much longer, there will be universal discontent in the country. We therefore ask the Government to open industrial and commercial institutions in different parts of the country and thus provide our young men with the means of earning their livelihood.

16. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 13th January is sorry for the failure of Mr. Banerjee's resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council regarding the publication of the papers concerning the Anandamohan College of

CHARU MIHIR,
Jan. 13th, 1914.

Mr. Banerjee's resolution in the Imperial Council.

Mymensingh. It also prays to the Government not to introduce the School Final examination in Bengal in the face of the strong public opposition against the proposal. Schools have so long been under the control of the University, which has never failed in the discharge of its duty. We therefore fail to understand why Government now proposes to change the system.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

17. A correspondent of the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 16th January

NAYAK,
Jan. 16th, 1914.

"The Halisahar Municipality."

insinuates that the Vice-Chairman of the Halisahar Municipality, in the 24-Parganas, who is said to be a petty clerk on a monthly salary of Rs. 25, is mismanaging the Municipal affairs, or managing them with an eye to his own interest. He appropriated two pieces of wood belonging to the Municipality. A Commissioner came to know of it a year after and made him pay a price for them. A tax-collecting sarkar was carrying on a trade with the Municipality's money. He was detected and got six months for the offence. There are four wards in the Municipality, each of which elects two Commissioners. Four Commissioners are nominated by the Government. The Municipal Board is thus composed of twelve Commissioners. Of these, five come from the Vijapur ward only, and form what is publicly known as the Vijapur party in the Municipality. This party easily wins over to its side another Commissioner by holding out to him the promise of the Vice-Chairmanship of the Municipality. It has thus control over six votes out of twelve. Then it has the Chairman's casting vote on its side. The result is that one ward rules the entire Municipality. The Vijapur ward is composed mainly of the Government railway factory, which is managed by the Government itself, including its drainage, conservancy and so forth. Why then should this ward have five of its inhabitants on the Municipal Board? Is not one representative sufficient for the factory and another for the remaining part of the ward? Most of the Vijapur Commissioners are not rate-payers of the Municipality, but are merely temporary residents within it for the sake of their service in the factory. It is not possible that they will take a keen interest in the welfare of the Municipality.

The attention of the Government is drawn to the matter.

(f)—Questions affecting the Land.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 15th, 1914.

18. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 15th January says that the raiyats of the Sandwip have been alarmed to hear that the islands will be surveyed again along with the survey of the Noakhali district, though they were surveyed only about four years ago at the initiation of the local zamindars. The raiyats bore the cost of this survey. What is the necessity of surveying the islands again? Moreover, famine has broken out in the islands; over and above this there was recently an outbreak of cholera. The raiyats are, therefore, in the most miserable condition possible. Under the circumstances it is prayed that re-survey of the islands should at least be postponed, if not altogether given up.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
Jan. 16th, 1914.

19. Dr. Kayem-uddin Ahmed of Chilmari, Rangpur, writes to the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 16th January, complaining against the cess which the jotdars in the Baharband taluk of Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi are levying, with his consent, on the tenants, ostensibly for the purpose of paying the money to the Maharaja as a present, but more really for their own benefit. It is a pity that at a time like the present, when rice is selling at very high prices and a large number of men cannot even get one full meal a day, the Maharaja should allow such a cruelty to be inflicted on his tenants; and the writer hopes that he (the Maharaja) will remit the cess.

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

JAGARAN,
Jan. 11th, 1914.

20. The *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 11th January says that at least the *Railway Times* of England has shown the utter uselessness of constructing the Sara Bridge at an enormous cost, on the ground that by far the greatest part of the goods, of which jute forms the principal article, borne by the Eastern Bengal State Railway, are produced south of the Ganges, that the greater part of Narayanganj jute is carried by river to Goalando and Kushtea, and that the jute which now crosses the Ganges at Godagiri will never come to Sara to take advantage of the new bridge. If, however, the bridge is necessary for the convenience of 1st class railway passengers, then of course it is a different thing altogether. It is, nevertheless, to be greatly regretted that, while Government is spending money like water for constructing the Sara Bridge, it is making an inordinate delay, on the plea of want of money, in constructing a light railway from Khulna to Bagerhat, a distance of only 22 miles, on an already existing District Board road. It is hoped that Mr. Vas, the District Magistrate, will do his utmost to have the railway constructed as soon as possible, knowing full well that its construction is of paramount importance to this part of the country for the sake of communication and trade.

(h)—General.

NAYAK,
Jan. 15th, 1914.

21. There is a rumour, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 15th January, that Lord Carmichael is not now much in favour with the Government of India, and that his suggestions and recommendations are often rejected. It is said that it was only by threatening to resign his post that His Excellency could get Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chaudhuri and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Imam confirmed in the High Court. Lord Carmichael has also requested the Government of India to let Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee continue as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, and Sir Taraknath Palit has also telegraphed to the Secretary of State that Sir Ashutosh may be left in charge of the University until the establishment of the Research Institute endowed by him is completed. We are told that Lord Carmichael has also supported the request. We do not

know how far all this is true, but there are strong rumours to the effect all the same.

22. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 15th January has heard the rumour that the present Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta will go to the Calcutta Court of Small Causes as its Chief Judge, and Mr. Blackwood, I.C.S., the Director of the Agricultural Department, Bengal, will become Chief Presidency Magistrate in his place. Mr. Blackwood has the reputation of being a very good man. But the Chief Presidency Magistrateship should not go to a Civilian who is generally weak in legal knowledge. The Police Court has a strong and learned bar. A Civilian cannot generally cope with it. The Chief Magistrateship should, therefore, always go to a barrister-at-law.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 15th, 1914.

23. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th January is sorry that the Government of Bengal has, in granting a grain allowance to its poorly-paid servants from the month of September last, excluded from its operation such of them as work in the Bankura and Chittagong districts. What have these people done to forfeit the grant? It is inconceivable that Government could so soon have forgotten the flood in Bankura.

HITAVADI,
Jan. 16th, 1914.

24. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th January is alarmed at the rumour that the Government of India will this year enhance the Income-tax and Land Revenue for meeting the deficit due to the stoppage of opium cultivation. Already the people of India are so poor that famine and disease have become their constant companions. If now the burden of taxes on their shoulders is increased, their condition will become still more miserable, and at the same time discontent will take possession of their hearts.

HITAVADI,
Jan. 16th, 1914.

25. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 17th January is greatly concerned to learn from a Calcutta English newspaper that the Government is thinking of a general enhancement of taxes to meet the decrease in the opium revenue. The paper considers any rise in taxation as a veritable calamity, and wonders what all the talk, indulged in in the Imperial Council, about the prosperous condition of the Indian Exchequer means.

BANGAVASI,
Jan. 17th, 1914.

26. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 16th January, in the course of an article entitled as marginally noted, says that the Indian public are alarmed at the tremendous increase in the military expenditure which has taken place during these years. India is not such a rich country as to be able to afford to spend 30 or 36 crores of rupees on the maintenance of the army. But the fact very much to be regretted is that in India the opinion of those who have to bear the burden is never taken in regard to the expenditure of the country's wealth; and this is the reason of the continuous increase of expenditure under the different heads, such as "Railway," "Army" and "Salaries" given to Civilians. The alarming increase of military expenditure drew the attention of Sir Fleetwood Wilson, who brought about the formation of the so-called Nicholson Commission.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Jan. 16th, 1914.

It then refers to the reply which was given to Ram Iyengar's motion regarding the publication of the report of the Nicholson Commission. It says that if everything about the army is a secret, then how are the public to know whether the expenditure which is being incurred is necessary or is only an unjust burden placed upon the Indians.

It then goes on to say that it wants to learn the recommendation of the Commission regarding the appointment of Indians to higher posts in the army. No satisfactory answer has yet been given to the question as to why Indians are not appointed to such posts. The paper is curious to know what became of the scheme which was submitted to the Secretary of State for India by Lord Kitchener and Lord Minto. It was hoped that members of the "cadet Corps" would get commissions in the army.

From all this it concludes that Government has no confidence in the loyalty of the people. It concludes by praying to Lord Hardinge to take an interest in this matter.

NOAKHALI SAMMILANI,
Jan. 12th, 1914.

27. The *Noakhali Sammilani* [Noakhali] of the 12th January wonders, that although there is at present no certainty of the Noakhali town being saved from the encroachment of the river, public buildings are being constructed and a play-ground for boys is being laid out at a great cost. The authorities should wait at least till the coming rains to see what course the river takes, and then spend more money on the town.

"A few useful words"—
Noakhali town.
(Spending of money on new
public buildings at Noakhali.)

PRANTAVASI,
Jan. 16th, 1914.

28. The *Prantavasi* [Netrakona] of the 16th January says that, if it is true that a partition of the Mymensingh district will improve its administration, it ought by all means to be partitioned, for a country's advancement depends mainly on the efficiency of its administration. But, in partitioning the district, the boundaries and head-quarters of the new districts must be settled with great care and circumspection. It is rumoured that it has been proposed to include Kendua in the new Kishorganj district. If this is done, the prospects of the district will no doubt be improved, but the inhabitants of the Kendua and Netrakona subdivisions will be put to the greatest inconvenience. The interests of the inhabitants of the two thanas have become closely allied to each other through remaining together for a long time. A separation of the two thanas will not only be inconvenient to zamindars, but will be ruinous to poor talukdars who have not the means to maintain representatives and manage affairs in two districts. The separation will be disadvantageous from the business and social points of view also.

In the opinion of the writer Netrakona and Kishorganj should together form one district, with its head-quarters at a well-watered, healthy and convenient place of central position.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Jan. 17th, 1914.

29. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 17th January remarks that India would not have lost anything, but would rather have been a gainer if the Minto-Morley reform had not been introduced. In that case the difference of opinion between the Hindus and Moslems would not have arisen, and the White Members would not have been forced to deliver long speeches defending their action in regard to the school final examination. Some of our leaders consider this a very useful thing, and that is why it is our duty not to discuss this point. In our opinion much energy is wasted in useless interpellations. No harm is done to the thick Government wall by Indian Members of Council striking their heads against it. The results of these resolutions and interpellations are known beforehand.

In the course of the same article it refers to the resolution brought forward by Raja Kushalpal Singh in the Legislative Council on the revenue question, and remarks that the Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle's speech in reply to the Raja's proposals is not at all convincing.

III — LEGISLATION.

NAYAK,
Jan. 15th, 1914.

30. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 15th January writes:—
It is well known to everybody that there are now several able Bengali physicians and surgeons in Bengal, and that, excepting Dr. Brown, European doctors have practically lost their practice among Indians. It is rumoured that the proposed Bengal Medical Bill has for its object the raising of the influence of European Doctors in the province, and that the Government is anxious to get the measure passed as soon as possible. But is it ever likely for European doctors to command the practice enjoyed by men like Drs Saunders, Lukis, Charles and others, unless they can earn the love and respect of the Indian public as those doctors did? And when there are doctors like those eminent physicians and surgeons among European medical men in India, the influence wielded by their predecessors will come back to them again. We must, however, say that, instead of enacting a law like the present one, the Government should see that medical practitioners may not raise their fees inordinately as most of them now do. There is one mischief which the proposed law will do, and that is that even a low-paid Government employee will have, if he needs a medical certificate, to apply to a registered doctor who will charge him a much higher

The Bengal Medical Bill.

fee than an ordinary medical practitioner. It would not have been bad if the new law could rid the country of the pest of bogus doctors. But this it will not do. What is really wanted in Bengal is a larger number of qualified medical men, and for this there should be more medical colleges in the province. So long as this is not done, people will have to go to quacks for treatment. It is a pity that, instead of removing a real grievance, the Government should only create discontent among the public.

31. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 17th January writes:—

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Jan. 17th, 1914.

"The Medical Bill." Since the authorities of the Medical Service will register medical practitioners as such after duly considering their qualifications, we can have nothing to say in the matter. But we should like to know whether or not persons practising the Ayurvedic or the Hakimi system of medicine will be entitled to be registered. For if they are placed outside the pale, eastern systems of medical treatment will be seriously handicapped. We hope, however, that our Government will not reject the prayers made in this matter by the public. We wish all luck to the Medical Bill, but ask the Government to explain its real object to the public.

32. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 15th January says that in 1910, when the Press Act was passed, only two of the non-

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 15th, 1914.

"Discussion about amending the Press Act."

official members of the Council, namely, Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu and Pandit Madan Malavaya, opposed it. Now, in 1914, 17 out of 20 non-official members have supported Mr. Banerji's resolution for its amendment. Under the circumstances, Government ought not to have opposed the resolution, and ought soon to repeal the Act.

33. In the course of a long article, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th January regrets that the Government of India

HITAVADI,
Jan. 16th, 1914.

"The Press Act"—Mr. S. N. Banerji's resolution.

could not accept even the very modest proposal made by Mr. Surendranath Banerji to amend one or two sections of the Press Act in order to invest the High Court with a real power to deal with cases under the Act. All the non-official members of the Supreme Council, save and except the Malik of Tewana, supported Mr. Banerji's resolution. The Malik was for making the law even more stringent than it is at present. As this view is not shared even by the Muhammadans whom he, as their co-religionist, is supposed to represent, we can dismiss it without comment.

The Advocate-General and Sir Reginald Craddock replied to Mr. Banerji's speech, on behalf of the Government. The Advocate-General, among other things, made a great point of the fact that in one case only an appeal had been made against an order of the Government. He ought to have known that in many cases people had not the money to appeal, and in many others they had been advised by lawyers not to do so on account of the want of the power of the High Court to interfere in the matter.

Sir Reginald Craddock said that Government refused to point out objectionable passages in confiscated publications, because that would have the effect of giving them greater publicity. This is no doubt a reasonable ground on the Government's side, but what objection can Government have in pointing out objectionable passages to a Court confidentially within closed doors? It is true that a Provincial Government has a high sense of responsibility. But is it not possible for even a Provincial Government to commit mistakes? And is it not a fact that sometimes even a junior and inferior officer works in the name of the Government? Is it not a fact that many political cases in which Government had given sanction for prosecution subsequently proved untenable? Sir Reginald said that Government applied the Press Act with great moderation so that there was not much cause for fear. This argument does not seem to be a very sound one. Why should the owners of printing presses live on the favour of the Executive Government? The agitation against the Press Act should be continued with vigour so long as it is not fairly amended.

34. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th January, referring to Mr. S. N. Banerji's resolution in the Supreme Council on the Press Act, regrets that the

MUHAMMADI
Jan. 16th 1914

"The Press Act."

Government of India has thought fit to interfere with the liberty of the Press in India where people have become enlightened enough to know that they live under the benign British Government, and not under Boer or Russian Government. Mr. Banerji's resolution proposed only to make a very small amendment in the Press Act, the effect of which, in reducing the rigours of the measure would have been almost imperceptible. In spite of this Government has rejected the resolution. Efforts are being made to form a United Press Association in India. Maulana Abul Kalam Ajad and Mr. Surendranath Banerji are requested to be up and doing in this matter, and get up an united agitation against the Press Act.

MUHAMMADI,
Jan. 16th, 1914.

35. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th January takes the Malik of Tewana severely to task for opposing Mr. Banerji's Resolution on the Press Act and for wishing for

even a more stringent measure.

BASUMATI,
Jan. 17th, 1914.

36. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 17th January refers to the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee's resolution in the Imperial Council regarding the amendment of the

"Amendment of the Press Act."

Press Act, and observes:—

We admit that the power placed by the Press Act in the hands of the Executive is used with very great caution and moderation. The Executive can, if they choose, stop the publication of all newspapers and books, but they have not so far done so. And they deserve our praise for this. But can it be said that in every case, saving of course a few, the punishment of confiscation has been quite proper? True, the persons so punished have not always protested against the punishment. But that does not mean that they have approved of it; the reason why they have not made any protest is their want of funds. We must consider it a great pity that the Press Act should not have been amended.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Jan. 19th, 1914.

37. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 19th January, in referring to the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee's resolution on the Press Act, remarks:—Let by-gones be by-gones. Even though it is useless to pray further, still we shall place our humble prayer before the Government. O gracious Lord Hardinge, whom will your subjects supplicate but yourself? You are aware of the state of this country. The wishes of your people are not unknown to such an eminent statesman as yourself. Will you not repeal this terrible enactment according to the wishes of the people before you leave India?

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

HITAVADI,
Jan. 16th, 1914.

38. A correspondent of the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th January says that the condition of people in the flood-stricken

"The Midnapore flood and Government land revenue."

area in the Midnapore district has become heart-rending. Most of the people there are almost starving. Cultivation is at a stand-still for want of seeds. Fodder has become extremely scarce. Cattle are dying in large numbers for want of food and for exposure to this winter cold. That cattle have died in large numbers can be proved by taking a census of them and comparing the numbers thus obtained with the numbers obtained in the cattle census taken two years ago. An idea of the matter can also be obtained from the toll station at Kalinagar, Terpakya, Itamagra, Gamakhali and so forth by consulting the figures of export of bones from the area. Many boats laden with bones also go to Calcutta by the Kalinagar and Terpakya rivers and the Hooghly river instead of passing through these stations. The correspondent has with his own eyes seen boats laden with bones. The want of shelter for the cattle is also very great on account of scarcity of straw which cannot be had even for their food.

In the Khas Mahals, raiyats are being threatened with issue of certificates if they do not pay rents. This has greatly alarmed them. Has not Government issued orders on the Khas Mahal officers not to realise rents with pressure?

To prevent a recurrence of a similar flood, proper arrangements should be made for draining waters accumulating in the fields during the rains. During

the last rains the local people tried hard from the 16th June to the 24th July to get the lock-gates at Kalinagar and Tarpakya opened by sending petition after petition to the Executive Engineer, the District Magistrate, the Sub-divisional Officer and so forth. In spite of all these petitions the gates were opened during this period for only a few days. After the 25th July the gate remained open for two and-a-half months for the drainage of the flood water. Had the waters which had accumulated in the fields before the occurrence of flood been timely drained during the time the people petitioned for its drainage, the flood would not have been so destructive.

39. Babu Gopal Chandra Biswas writes to the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 17th January that a very severe famine has broken out in the village of Falsi Nijhamkandi, within the jurisdiction of the Kasian thana, in the Gopalganj subdivision in the district of Faridpore, and that a large number of men are faced with death by starvation unless Government gives them prompt relief. The paper supports the statement made by the writer, and says that the village has been in the grip of famine and so far the Government seems to have done nothing in the matter. The journal wants to know what the Magistrate of Faridpore has been doing all this time.

BANGAVASI,
Jan. 17th, 1914.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

40. The Babus, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 16th January, are always eager to pick holes in the Government's coat and exaggerate Government's sins. But do they know that Government has after the release from jail of a young man convicted of a political offence, put him on the way to earn a decent livelihood for himself and his family?

NAYAK,
Jan. 16th, 1914.

41. Referring to the suggestions made to the Corporation of Calcutta by the European Defence Association regarding the prevention of cruelty to cart bullocks and the appointment of a European in the License Department of the Municipality in order to keep a better supervision over bullock-carts, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 16th January writes:—

SAMAY,
Jan. 16th, 1914.

Instead of going in this roundabout way and shedding mock tears at the cruelties inflicted on bullocks, the Association should have plainly asked the Municipality to spend some portion of the income of the License Department for providing a European with a well-paid post.

42. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 18th January has got an article entitled as noted on the margin, in the course of which it presents before its readers the various opinions at present entertained regarding the future of India by Indians themselves, and by Anglo-Indians and their compatriots in England. The Indians as a body are of a opinion that they are fit for self-government, but Englishmen and the Anglo-Indians do not consider them fit for it at all. In conclusion, the paper says that it is indeed very difficult to surmise as to the future of this country. All these are mere guesses. It would, however, be wise to act cautiously at the present moment. It is unwise for the Government to adopt repressive measures under the impression that a revolution may take place to-morrow, that the whole of India is disloyal, that there is conspiracy in the cities all over the country, and that the Indians are slowly learning to hate Englishmen. The problem of the present is how to create confidence between the rulers and the ruled and lead to the growth of mutual trust. To bring about this, Government ought to grant its subjects a larger autonomy and allow them a greater share in the administration. The Indians, on the other hand, should co-operate with the Government in making their administration smooth.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Jan. 18th, 1914.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 24th January 1914.

B. S. Press—24-1-1914—10'6X—179 G. A.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 24th January 1914.

C O N T E N T S .

<i>Page.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
List of Indian-owned English newspapers received and dealt with by the Bengal Intelligence Branch 57	(f)—Questions affecting the land— Nil.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS. Nil.	(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation— Nil.
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.	(h)—General—
(a)—Police—	Surendra Nath Banarji and the Press Act ... 66
The Calcutta Police 59	The forfeiture of the Zemindar Press ... ib.
The murder of Inspector Nripendra Nath Ghosh... 60	Ditto ditto ... ib.
Treatment to be meted out to conspirators ... ib.	The Pioneer and Advisory Board ... 67
(b)—Working of the Courts—	Threatened increase of taxation ... ib.
The Barisal conspiracy case 62	Some revelations of the Postal Department.—I ... 68
(c)—Jails—	Some revelations of the Postal Department.—II ... ib.
Nil.	Anti-malaria measures 69
(d)—Education—	III.—LEGISLATION.
The Vice-Chancellorship of the Calcutta University 62	A demand for drastic legislation 69
The suggested modification of a rule ib.	IV.—NATIVE STATES.
Post-graduate studies 63	Nil.
The new Educational proposal ib.	V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.
The Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division ... 64	Nil.
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—	VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.
The Calcutta Municipal Loans Bill 64	The All-India Moslem League ... 70
	The Cawnpore Mosque case resolution ... 71
	The new Muhammadan situation ib.

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT PART III

INDIA-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

Week ending January 24th January 1914

CONTENTS

LIST

No.

1

2

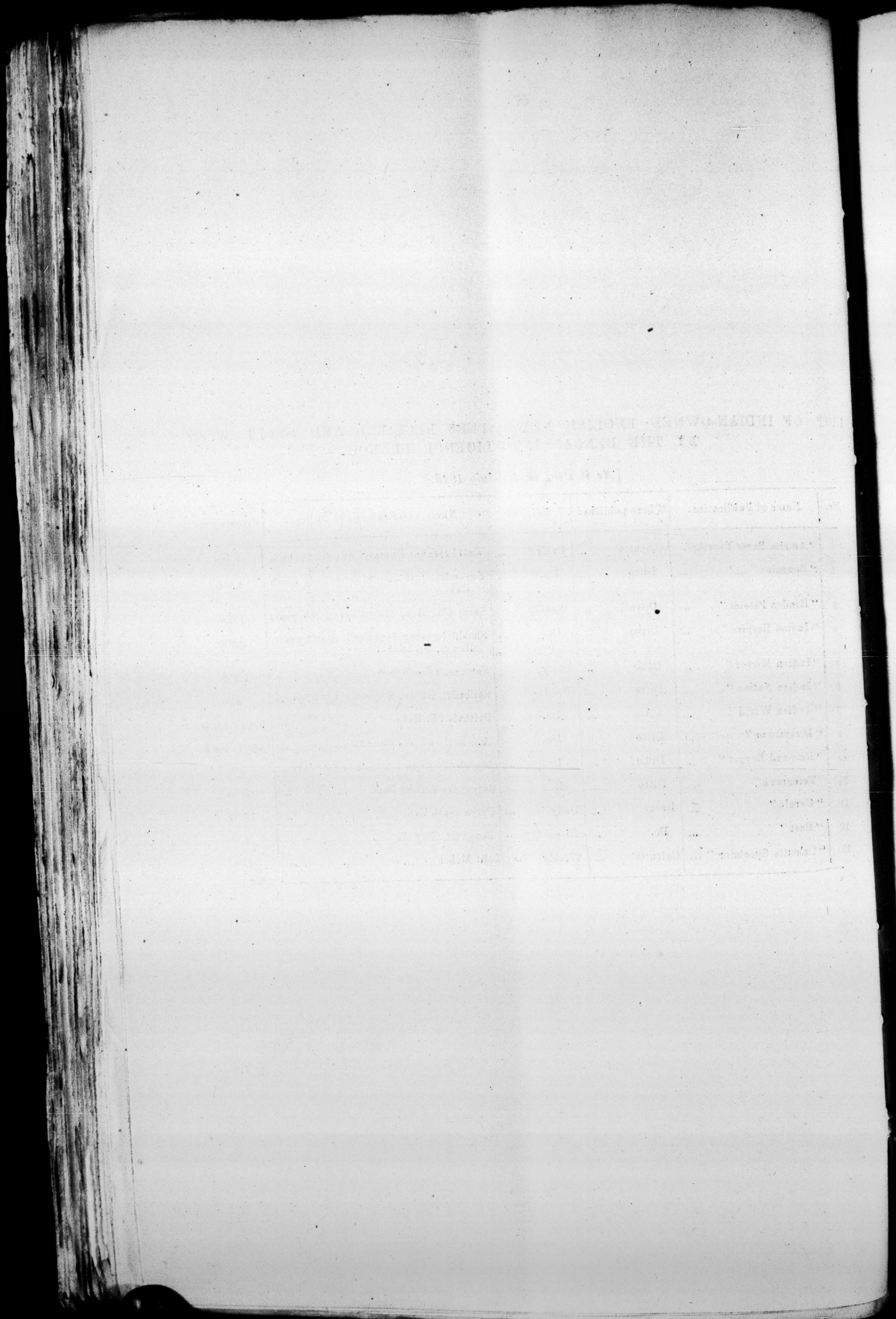
3

4

LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

[As it stood on 1st July 1913.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 48, Brahmin	1,400
2	"Bengalee" ...	Ditto	Do.	Surendra Nath Banarji and Kali Nath Ray.	4,500
3	"Hindoo Patriot"	Ditto	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 45 years	1,000
4	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Do.	Shashi Bhushan Mukharji, age 55 years, Hindu, Brahmin.	2,000
5	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen	1,200
6	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 39 years	800
7	"Indian World"	Ditto	Do.	Prithvis Ch. Ray	500 to 1,000
8	"Mussalman"	Ditto	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman	1,000 to 10,000
9	"Reis and Rayyet"	Ditto	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Datta, age 62 years	350
10	"Telegraph"	Ditto	Do.	Satyendra Kumar Basu	1,200
11	"Herald"	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen	200
12	"East"	Do.	Bi-weekly	Banga Ch. Ray	200
13	"Calcutta Spectator"	Calcutta	Weekly	Lalit Mohan	500



II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

66. The *Telegraph* remarks that it strikes one forcibly that in spite of the promises and professions of the rulers that Indians are to be admitted to a fair share of the

The Calcutta Police.

public service of the country, there should be departments which exhibit a sad departure from this fair and just principle. For instance, the Calcutta police is manned, so far as higher appointments go, *exclusively* by Europeans, while the force elsewhere has a leaven of Indian higher officers. The Commissioner of the Calcutta Police is a European. Considering the importance of the office,—the large European population—the special qualifications necessary for the due discharge of duties—and the international work that occasionally falls to him, the Police Commissioner of Calcutta, at least for some time longer, were better a qualified European. But of the seven Deputy Commissioners and two Superintendents who comprise the superior service not *one* is an Indian. Is not this a glaring injustice to the children of the soil? Indians have been performing, ever since the creation of the Police Department, the duties of District Superintendents of Police with credit and distinction. Why, then, should they be kept out of the Calcutta Police? There were formerly several Indian Superintendents in the Calcutta Police, such as Babu Kalinath Mitter, Rai Jogendra Nath Mitter and Babu Brojendra Nath Chatterji, who were in no way inferior to the gentlemen who are now filling the offices of Deputy Commissioner or Superintendent. On the other hand, the records will show that during their period of service, far worse manned though the force was in all respects, they gave a better account of themselves than those in office now. If recently there have been two or three cases of rioting, there were Shambazar and Talla riots when Indians were still holding the office of Superintendents; and the Calcutta public very well know that the latter were far better managed, with less public loss than the former. The question of qualification is therefore a myth without even a leg to stand upon. The present arrangement is therefore inexplicable and unjustifiable. The paper invites the attention of not only the Public Services Commission, but the Government as well as to what appears to be unfair and unsympathetic. At the same time it does join issue with the *Patrika* in the view it takes of this undesirable situation. It reads:—"This means, so far as the relative position and numerical strength of Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners are concerned, that there are more superior officers than subordinates. This is, we fancy, against the general rule all the world over. We have seldom heard of there being more Generals than Captains under them in any army or more Magistrates than Deputy Magistrates under them in a district." This is considered not to be the correct view. During the recent reconstitution of the Calcutta Police the charge of former Superintendents has been handed over to Deputy Commissioners. There were nine Superintendents: of these, under the recommendations of the Police Commission, seven have been converted to Deputy Commissionerships, with increased powers and increased salaries. The Superintendents used to be promoted from tried and experienced Inspectors and thus, naturally, gave greater satisfaction; but now the Deputy Commissioners are recruited from among Assistant Superintendents of Police, who necessarily must be raw youths fresh from England and the Training College, without experience and knowledge of Calcutta and its criminal population. The *Telegraph*, however, agrees with the *Patrika* in the explanation it gives for this change. "Is it because of the fact that an Indian may now and then become a Superintendent, but never a Deputy Commissioner, that the area of Superintendents is so much narrowed down"? The answer, if in the affirmative, would hardly tend to uphold the prestige and reputation of the great British Government. On the other hand, if the reply be in the negative, would the authorities explain what has been gained by the arrangement when for a certainty only the cost has increased

TELEGRAPH,
17th Jan. 1914.

without there being any adequate advance in efficiency. The number of outrages and anarchical crimes has been the largest in Calcutta, but has the Calcutta Police accounted for any of these, those in which the miscreants were not caught red-handed? Murders and thefts, again, are most frequent in the metropolis; but how many of these are detected by the highly paid superior staff of the model police force in the land? It is perhaps a brave show that the Calcutta Police make on parade; but that is about the height of the thing. Living in Calcutta is far dearer than in the mufassal, yet the highest appointment that an Indian member of the force can now aspire to is that of a Circle Inspector on Rs. 275 or 300 a month. This amount, taking all circumstances into consideration, would go as far as Rs. 200 or less in the interior. How then can the Government expect that this prospect in life would induce any but mediocres and failures to join the force. And the cost of living in the European style being much in excess of that of the Indian, it may fairly be presumed that only third-rate, ill-educated, good-for-nothings of European and Eurasian family would care to enter the Calcutta Police. What wonder then, that except in appearance, the metropolitan force is worse than the Bengal Police? The Manicktolla head-quarters of the anarchists, the Shampukur find of arms and similar successes were the work of the Bengal C. I. D. And this fact alone would prove the worth of the local police. Lastly, common European constables and sergeants become Sub-Inspectors here but not well educated Indian Head Constables, with the result that perhaps all the graduates and under-graduates who entered service as such have left; and now it is mostly the ordinary, illiterate constable who blossoms into a Head Constable. Such arrangements can never conduce to the efficiency and excellence of any police force in the world. The London Police is regarded as the best in the United Kingdom, nay, in the world. Similarly, the Calcutta Police should serve as the model of the whole force. And if this position is to be attained and maintained, the present arrangement must be given the go-by, and there should be thorough overhauling of the whole system. The name of Scotland Yard is one to conjure with; but there is nothing approaching it in India. True there is now the C. I. D.—Central and Provincial. But none of these can compare with Scotland Yard. The intelligence of the Indians being beyond question, it is the employment of Indian talent of the right sort that is necessary to the attainment of the true ideal.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
21st Jan. 1914.

67. The murder of C. I. D. Inspector Nripendra Nath Ghosh within a few yards of the Kumartuli thana, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, adds another to the unfortunate roll of Indian victims at the altar of duty. Ordinary words fail to give expression to the feeling of horror and detestation that must be agitating every citizen of Calcutta over this tragedy. Public regret will be all the keener as the deceased was in almost all circles regarded as an intelligent and conscientious officer of culture and excellent qualities. The courage and boldness which some of the passers-by displayed at the risk of their own lives in attempting to arrest the assassin gives a lie to the malicious allegation of some Anglo-Indian papers that the people do not co-operate with the police when such an outrage takes place, and the paper hopes that this is the last of such dastardly crimes it has to report!

HERALD,
16th Jan. 1914.

68. The *Herald* remarks that it is very glad to note that the conspiracy case which was dragging on at Barisal has at last come to an end. The misguided young men have confessed their guilt and the Government have promised to remit their sentences after the judgment is passed. The paper heartily congratulates the Government on this happy step. The Government would have gained very little by sending the boys to the Andamans practically to die. They would then have certainly earned the encomiums of the fire-eating Anglo-Indian journals, but at the same time the severe sentences would spread, wrongly though, dissatisfaction, and perhaps discontent too, all over the land. If the Government officials have a clean conscience they can easily laugh at, and sometimes wink at, the silly and foolhardy attempts of the half-educated youths to overthrow the British Government. The rulers are powerful enough to cope with any sort of rebellion. If the Government officials treat the Indians at least as liberally as the United States Government

Treatment to be meted out to
conspirators.

have been treating the Filipinos, the major portion of the Indians will actively side with the Government and make short work with the so-called anarchists whenever they are arrested by the police. The populace is extremely angry with the terrorists and the political dacoits, but as everybody avoids the police and the law courts at all costs none care to take interest in the matter. Most of the policemen in India think that they can do anything and everything, and as the majority of them are ill educated, they treat the lay Indian public with contempt and disdain. According to the paper it is preferable to lose even a few thousands than come within the clutches of the police. Let the Government make the police as popular as the Munsiffs and the Deputy Magistrates and much trouble will vanish. Let the Police Sub-Inspectors draw the same pay as the Deputy Magistrates and Munsiffs and let them be selected by competitive examination from among the graduates of the Universities and let the constables be paid as high as the ministerial officers, and the Police Department will be purged of its impurities. Let the number of Police officers be doubled or even trebled, but there should not be a single European or Eurasian Police officer where Indians predominate. The Police officers must be drawn from the highest, though poor, sections of the Indian society, and they will very easily pacify the people and bring peace and contentment to the land. Do away with the 10-rupee constables and replace them by well-dressed, well-read and well-bred sergeants drawing 30 to 60 rupees a month. The constables always earn 30 to 60 rupees monthly, but that in the most questionable way. Let the Arms Act be repealed and let Indians be trusted thoroughly and the Bengalis will be the pillars of the fabric of British rule as of old. Let them have all the reforms asked for in the Congress, not suddenly but as quickly as possible and practicable, and let them have free schools in every village, free first class colleges, fully equipped technical institutes, and well managed agricultural farms in every subdivision, and the Government can then easily allow terrorism die a natural death. It is in the hands of the Government to revive old and introduce new arts and industries in India. They have introduced the cultivation of jute and they may reintroduce cotton cultivation if needed by Manchester. Why should they not encourage the spinning and the weaving industry as well, and why should there not be a few hundred more jute mills in Bengal. A temporary tariff wall may be raised at least for the sake of giving employment to the Indians, and free trade principles may be preached when they are strong enough to fight their competitors. Manchester will not be materially injured if India ceases to a certain degree to be its customer. Manchester will find new constituents in Africa, Arabia, China and other places, and it will take a century or more for India to produce such fine articles as Manchester does. So the rich Indian will continue to patronize Manchester still as very few rich and well-to-do Indians care for their country. India must have work for its boys and, when the boys get work to do, they will themselves stop dakaitis, terrorism and anarchism. Let Indians have preference over Europeans in the matter of the construction of railways. The Bengal Provincial Railway Company was promoted by Bengalis and, in spite of its extremely bad alignment, it is paying dividends. Let the Government open factories to show the way and let there be experimental agricultural farms in every thana to teach the poor villagers to raise new crops, and to use up-to-date agricultural appliances and manures. Let there be village municipalities and village panchayats and let there be Advisory Boards in every district and in every subdivision with some real authority and power, and the discontent will dwindle down a good deal. Let the Government be bold and wise enough to release all political prisoners, pardon all political dakaitis and show clemency to all conspirators, and peace will not be far off. The release of Baren, Ullaskar and Savarkar, and the pardoning of the poor old Maulvi Liyaqat and clemency towards misguided conspirators along with real and true reforms on the lines of self-government will popularize the rulers so much that hare-brained youths will think twice before disturbing the peace of the land. It is perhaps impossible to get a better Government than what the nation of Hampdens, Cobdens, Brights, Burkes, Cottons, Wedderburns and Humes have given. But Indians will agitate, and agitate, and agitate, till they get real self-government under the

benign British rule. The spread of high education among the masses and foreign travel will do away with their own defects and shortcomings. If their boys can be convinced that the rulers are doing good, why should they ever dream of injuring their benefactors. The true remedy of conspiracy is conciliation and confidence, trust and good treatment.

(b).—Working of the Courts.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
13th Jan. 1914.

69. The Barisal conspiracy case observes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, which created such a sensation in the country, has practically come to an end, and that with dramatic suddenness, for the outside public never expected that its conclusion was so near at hand. Time will show how this was brought about. It will be seen that out of the 26 accused 15 were discharged. After this one may naturally enquire why were these young men subjected to all the horrors of a State prosecution for months together, though the prosecution had no substantial charge against them? The remaining 12 pleaded guilty, but on what count has not yet transpired. Sentences are to be passed on them on the 22nd instant.

(d).—Education.

INDIAN WORLD,
14th Jan. 1914.

70. The *Indian World* believes that the Vice-Chancellorship of the University of Calcutta is going a-begging, and that three Judges of the local High Court have already had the refusal of the honour. The choice, it is understood, now lies between Messrs. James and Nathan, one of whom is an educationist of long standing and the other an educational expert of varied experience. Both of them are faddists one way or another and have very strong views on political matters. Both seem to entertain ideas hitherto not held as very popular in the University of Calcutta. If Mr. Nathan is offered the office, the people will take it as a sure indication of the intention of the Government to completely officialize the University of Calcutta. If Mr. James should be appointed as Vice-Chancellor, it will be widely interpreted as a sop to the Indian Educational Service, for the offence given to it by the appointment of Mr. Hornell as the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal. In any case, the appointment of either of these gentlemen would weaken the position of the Government and injure the best interests of high education in Bengal. If no qualified Indian is found willing to accept the honorary office of the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta, an unbiassed and unprejudiced University man ought to be got out from England to fill up this office. The Calcutta University ought to be able to attract some of the most talented educationists of Europe with up-to-date notions and requirements of modern literary, philosophic and scientific education. A freedom from political bias of any kind, official or otherwise, coupled with a good deal of administrative ability, should be considered the first qualification of an office of this kind, and if no first-rate educationist will risk coming out to India for any length of time, the office should be made tenable for no more than one year at a time by any single incumbent. Under these conditions the paper hopes it will not be difficult to secure for this office the services of men like Mr. Walter Raleigh or Sir Alfred Hopkinson. At any rate, what is wanted is fresh blood and no nonsense about service experience or political expediency.

BENGALIEE,
20th Jan. 1914.

71. The *Bengalee* observes that the rule of the Bombay High Court requiring a student to read in the chamber of a European barrister of ten years' standing before he is allowed to be enrolled as an advocate has caused widespread dissatisfaction amongst the educated community. It is gratifying to learn that the Sub-Committee appointed by the London Advisory Committee for Indian students has felt the injustice of the rule and has suggested that the sting should be taken out of it by so liberalizing it as to allow students to read with barristers of recognized standing of any nationality. All the

different provinces of India can now boast of Indian barristers of admitted eminence and ability, and the rule in question was nothing short of a slur on them. The paper welcomes the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on this point and hopes that it will be soon given effect to.

72. The *Bengalee* refers to a memorial which has been submitted to the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University on the subject of

Post-graduate studies.

The signatories to the memorial are the Principal and some Professors of the Presidency College with a sprinkling of outsiders who take an interest in education. A memorial coming from such a quarter is entitled to careful consideration. But the memorial has to be judged not by reference to the personal authority of those who have signed it, but upon its own merits. Its value must depend upon the intrinsic weight of the arguments adduced, not upon the authority of names, however distinguished. Applying this test, the paper says that it is not convincing and that it means the curtailment of the educational area in the pursuit of chimerical and in this country impractical educational ideals. The central idea of the memorial is that the number attending the post-graduate classes of the University should be restricted [on the ground that personal help and guidance is necessary even in higher post-graduate studies. It appreciates the value of such help when deemed necessary; but it does not think it essential in the case of post-graduate studies. The question should be left entirely to each student as to whether he feels such aid to be necessary; and if he does, he should make his own provision for it. The paper abhors leading-strings in the matter of education in his higher departments. Self-reliance and self-help are valuable qualities in life. It is said that these are the qualities Indians are wanting in, as a nation, and that they should get on much better if they had more initiative and more of the capacity to depend on themselves. And yet it is seriously proposed by these memorialists to institute a system of instruction which would provide no scope for the exercise of self-reliance in the most formative period of their lives. Against this suggestion it desires to protest with all the emphasis that it can command. Which student is really the more meritorious and lays in store a more valuable asset for success in life—the one who passes the M. A. degree having been coached up by a private tutor or the one who, having attended the college lectures or having attended none at all, is successful at the same examination? The journal knows of a host of brilliant men who have achieved eminent success in life who never had any tutorial aid whether at home or in college; and their success has undoubtedly been due largely to the qualities which, being thrown on their own resources, they were able to cultivate early in life. If it is now proposed to deprive Indian graduates of this golden opportunity by forcing upon them tutors at a time of life when many of them at least should be in a position to guide their own studies upon its own merits? The paper condemns the very principle underlying the memorial; but it has also side-issues of the gravest moment. It is the great educational movement which in the life-time of this generation has assumed wonderful proportions. The country is instinct with public life. A vast and stupendous change—a transformation which, on the whole is eminently beneficent, has taken place within the last forty years, all due to the spread of English education, largely brought about by the private colleges which have cheapened education. The country barely realizes the debt which it owes to them. The effect of the proposal now made would be to restrict the area of post-graduate studies either by limiting the number of pupils or raising the fees. The memorialists are inspired by the best of motives, but to do them no injustice they are mere educationists, experts with ideals sometimes more or less impracticable, and their views have to be tempered by those larger considerations which belong to the province of the man of affairs. The memorial may be an interesting contribution to the educational controversy of the period, but if accepted, it will have a disastrous effect upon the course of post-graduate studies in this country. Let the post-graduate students have the liberty left to them to decide whether in any given case they need tutorial aid.

73. The *Bengalee* referring to the proposal to establish a public school upon the English model, expresses its sympathy with the proposal and accords it its support. The proposal is in excellent hands and the organizers are inspired by a genuine

BENGALUR,
20th Jan. 1914.

BENGALUR,
21st Jan. 1914.

desire to promote the cause of education. But there is a body of public opinion which is doubtful and suspicious about the whole movement and which cannot be ignored. It should be allayed and reconciled in order to ensure the complete success of the movement. The paper's first suggestion in this connection is that the governing body should be largely Indian in its composition and *personnel* and that nothing should be done which would encourage the idea that it is denationalistic in its tendencies. In these days no educational movement can succeed which has not the unstinted support of public opinion.

BENGALUR.
23rd Jan. 1914.

74. The *Bengalee* remarks that the doings of the Inspector of Schools of the Chittagong Division in connection with the Feni School in Noakhali furnish an object lesson as regards the spirit and temper which the Educational Department sometimes displays. It will be remembered that the Head Master of the school was compelled, some time ago to resign his appointment at the instance of the Inspector. His offence was that there was a book in the school library which the Inspector did not approve. The Head Master was subsequently reinstated by the School Committee, thanks to the exertion of some independent members of that body. This greatly irritated the Divisional Inspector and he threatened the school with loss of Government grant unless the Head Master and the existing Committee would resign. The Head Master sought safety in another position but the Committee stuck to their guns. The Inspector named some persons to fill the Committee. The tension between the School Committee and the Inspector continued till at the last moment the District Magistrate, Mr. Adie, intervened. The result was that three of the four offending members were re-elected and the four new names proposed by the Inspector were left out. This action of the Magistrate has given great satisfaction to the public. The Inspector, thus baffled in his attempts, tried to thwart the Committee in other ways. For the next Matriculation Examination the Head Master nominated 31 boys out of 33, but the Inspector would not permit more than 18 to be sent up. This gave rise to angry correspondence, and when the Secretary of the School questioned his authority to interfere in the matter the Inspector yielded. The matter ends here for the present. It is clear under the present rules that the Inspector has no authority over the internal management of an aided school, and he cannot dictate the constitution of its Committee or select the number of boys who will appear at the Matriculation Examination. He can bring pressure upon the school in an indirect way, that is to say, by a threat to stop the grant. Under the new proposals of the Government of India it is feared there will be a complete change in the rules. The School Inspector will be the dictator of the situation. At his initiative the recognition may be withdrawn. He can prevent any boy from appearing at a public examination. For, the Inspector will hold an oral examination of each student before he is sent up and his remarks on the progress and conduct of the students will practically be final. The system of School Final Examination will thus place the boys of the secondary schools completely at the mercy of the school inspectors. "A large increase in the superior inspecting staff," says the Government resolution of February 22nd, "would be required to work a system of this kind." The Government of India are prepared to assist the Local Governments with funds for this purpose. The outlook, therefore, is gloomy indeed. The paper has seen at Feni the stuff of which some school inspectors is made and the nature and extent of his sympathy. This spirit may permeate the department, and thus it is that Bengal has come to regard the proposals of the Government of India with serious misgivings.

(e) *Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
17th Jan. 1914.

75. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that after an argumentative correspondence extending over two years and after an animated debate lasting for two and a half days, the Calcutta Municipal Loans Bill has been passed. Towards a later part of the controversy the public interest was much aroused on the subject. It is necessary for the proper understanding

of the subject to note the history and development of the legislation regarding the powers of the Corporation of Calcutta to raise loans from the public. Formerly, before 1876, money used to be lent by Government which enabled the Corporation in the early days of the Justices to take up the improvement of the town. The cost per square-mile, the market, Kothron brick-field, the commencement of the drainage works in Mr. Clarke's time, the first installation of the water-works, etc., was all met from the money lent by the Government which was repaid by instalments together with interest. The credit of the Corporation was established on a sound footing when the Act was amended in 1876 by the abolition of the nominated body of Justices, and substitution of partially elective system in the early days of Sir Richard Temple. In this Act power was given to the Corporation to raise loans from the public on security of rates and taxes of the town. At that time the contribution to the Sinking Fund was fixed by a statutory provision to 2 per cent. For four years the Act was in operation the Corporation found that 2 per cent. contribution from their yearly revenue was a heavy drain on their resources. The late Rai Kristo Das Pal Bahadur, who was then the leading member of the Corporation and also a nominated member of the Bengal Legislative Council, persuaded the Government of Sir Ashley Eden to come to the rescue of the Corporation. Representation was made by the Corporation to the Local Government and they recommended the Government of India to authorize the reduction of the Sinking Fund contribution from 2 per cent. to 1 per cent. on the ground that municipal taxation was high and any increase of the taxation to meet the heavy contribution of the yearly increasing loan charges would press heavily on the rate-payers. The Government of India consented to the reduction. Rai Kristo Das was permitted to introduce a Bill altering the statutory provision of 2 per cent. contribution to 1 per cent. And the amending Act was passed in 1881. Nearly 33 years have passed and the Government have now altered the provision, reserving to themselves the absolute power of fixing such contribution and such sum as they might choose in future. Government have declared that the normal period for repayment of loans would be 30 years, which is equivalent to little over 2 per cent. contribution to mature the loan in 30 years. Practically the old legislation is reversed, and the Act that has been passed vests the Government with power to fix any period they may think fit for repayment of the loan. It may be less than 30 years or, in exceptional cases, it may be more than 30 years, but such cases would be few and far between and therefore the contribution will be generally between 2 and 3 per cent. The Corporation argued that the principle that the term of repayment of loan would be dependent upon the life or continued durability or utility of the work should be embodied in the Bill, and they were prepared even to accept the restriction of the period to the maximum of 60 years. The Government, however, would not accept the principle and the Council declined to incorporate it in the Bill, but the Government at once jumped to the maximum of 60 years, which was also accepted by the Council and incorporated in the Bill. The position of the Corporation has thus been made much worse. For the Bill as it stood was elastic enough to enable the Government to fix any period without being fettered by hard-and-fast rules as to the maximum period. There was a division in the camp, one member of the Corporation was for restricting the period of repayment of loan to 60 years and another member, finding it hopeless to get any amendment, preferred the clause relating to repayment to stand without any restriction. It seems that the latter course was more advantageous to the Corporation. A grave blunder has been made by accepting the maximum period. The personnel of Government changes from time to time, and if any future Government could be persuaded to grant an 80-year loan for, say, the Bidayadhari scheme, costing 80 lakhs, they could have, if so inclined, granted a loan with the stipulation of repaying it in 80 years and consequently the amount of loan charges could have been less than what it otherwise would have been in 60 years and the revenue fund could be relieved to that extent. But that advantage is now lost. The paper is glad that the other non-official members were against the maximum of 60 years. The Government, having the majority in the Council, carried the 60 years limit. But to the misfortune of the rate-payers the 60 years limit was carried by the official majority.

(h)—General.

INDIAN MIRROR.
14th Jan. 1914.

76. The *Indian World* remarks that there may be legitimate scope for difference of opinion on the wording of Mr. Surendra Nath Banarji and the Press Act. Surendra Nath Banarji's resolution on the Press Act, but there is absolutely none about the attitude of the Government. The paper desired Mr. Banarji's resolution to be of a more thorough-going character and in consonance with the unanimous wishes of the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League. The Press Act, such as it is now, is a slur on any civilized community. Sir Reginald Craddock has shown no disposition to budge an inch and has tried to explain away the words of Mr. S. P. Sinha, who stood as the sponsor of the existing Act when it passed through Lord Minto's Council. Sir Reginald would give no real power to the High Court and cling to the omnipotence of the executive. The Home Member has missed a valuable opportunity of being conciliatory to the people. For keeping the section 4 of the Act as it is, he could make a present to the Indian Press of the amendments that were urged and yet defy the whole world. It is impossible to conceive of a publication which may not fall within the meshes of this all-embracing section, and it is doubtful even if Euclid can effect an escape. You have to prove a negative and one can not be sure if the axioms and postulates of an Indian edition of Geometry may not give rise in some minds to the feelings of hatred and contempt for the Government. The High Court decision has confirmed the worst fears of the people in regard to the working of the Act, and the Press should not cease to agitate till it is actually removed from the Statute-book.

MUSALMAN,
16th Jan. 1914.

77. The news of the confiscation of the *Zemindar* Press at Lahore, remarks the *Mussalman*, has caused a profound sense of grief and created considerable excitement throughout Moslem India. The Government of the Punjab, it seems, has not given any reason for this confiscation. The Government of India, headed by His Excellency Lord Hardinge, has taken up a conciliatory attitude but are the Provincial Governments, especially the Government of the Punjab, following the policy of the Supreme Government? The paper as a law-abiding and peace-loving subject of the British Crown, consider it its duty to tell the authorities that repression like this is bound to aggravate the situation and defeat the object which its authors have in view.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
19th Jan. 1914.

78. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that the fate of the *Zemindar* newspaper of the Punjab shows how precarious is the position of an Indian newspaper under the Press Act. The *Zemindar* was at first required to deposit a security of Rs. 2,000 under section 4 (1) of the Act. It was next required to deposit a further security of Rs. 10,000 under the following section (5). And under the next section (6), the security of Rs. 10,000 has now been forfeited along with the *Zemindar* printing press. And it was seriously contended by the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji, when moving his recent resolution that these sections were "necessary safeguards for the proper administration of a law so dangerously comprehensive in its scope and yet so exacting in its demands." Now, the only "safeguard" in section 6 which empowers the Local Government to confiscate the security and the printing press is, that when it makes the order of forfeiture, it must state or describe the offending words upon which it bases its order. But is it very difficult for the Government to pick out some words from the offending article and describe them as seditious? For be it remembered that under section 4 (1), it is not necessary that a newspaper should use any objectionable expressions to come under the operation of the Act—it is enough to bring a journalist under its grip, if he publishes "words, signs, etc., which are likely or may have a tendency directly or indirectly, whether by inference, suggestion or otherwise" to bring the Government into contempt. So in the case of a forfeiture, the Local Government may very well comply with the provisions of the Act by quoting a few words from the offending article and saying that if these words themselves were harmless, their "likely tendency," directly or indirectly "in its opinion was to infringe the law. The so-called safe-guards in the Act are thus a delusion. It also means practically nothing if the cases under the Press Act came before the High Court, as long

as section 4 (1) empowers the Local Government to pounce upon a newspaper on the mere "tendency, direct or indirect" of its writings. As long as this section is not expunged or thoroughly recast, it is absolutely useless to talk of the existing safeguards or adding new ones or empowering the High Court to try such cases.

79. The *Bengalee* observes that the *Pioneer* in noticing the adoption of Mr. Rayaningar's resolution recommending the appointment of Advisory Boards to assist the Collector in the assessment of the income-tax thus concludes its observations on the subject:—"It would seem the idea offers an excellent means of introducing the people generally to the practical business of Government as opposed to politics." The idea, if accepted and followed up to its logical conclusion, does hold out the hope of such a consummation. To rule with the will, advice and consent of the people is the modern enlightened conception of administration. The system of representative Government is only the materialization of this idea. In the ancient city States the entire body of citizens used to take part in the work of administration. To ensure the thoroughness of the system a cordon was drawn round the city on market days and the entire population swept within the area thus marked to deliberate upon the affairs of the State. In village "panchayats" also the necessity of this popular co-operation found its earliest recognition. The pious Hindu kings had secret agents and emissaries to watch the trend of popular opinion. The Hindu theocracy by associating the aristocracy of intellect with the administration in a manner adopted the representative system of Government. The rulers will thus be only respecting the administrative traditions of the country if they will make Advisory Boards an essential feature of their rule. It is a gratifying sign of the times that the Government is feeling the need of having Advisory Boards to help them in the different departments of administration. In excise, in sanitation, and lately in the assessment of the income-tax the necessity of this co-operative machinery has been recognized. It only now remains to surround the district officers with a number of advisers from amongst the people and the most important step in the direction of establishing a touch between the rulers and the ruled will have then been taken. The paper hopes that the District Administration Committee which is everywhere being pressed to take such a step by way of bringing the people into touch with the executive will not fail to embody such a recommendation in their report. Lord Morley signified his desire to associate the people with the every-day administration of the country. As there is almost a unanimity of sentiment in the matter, it is not idle to expect that the consummation will be soon attained.

80. The *Indian Empire* remarks that any rumour as to the increase of taxation in an already-over-burdened India creates the most anxious apprehension in the minds of the people, and does not know in what light to read the following from an "occasional" London correspondent of the *Englishman* who is said to be in the know:—

"It is stated on official authority that the assessment both on land and Income-tax in India is to be raised in the coming year for the purposes of revenue since it is now certain that owing to the anticipated deficiencies in the revenue extra taxation is inevitable. This is primarily due to the loss of revenue through the cessation of opium growth and export."

In the face of the fact that the United Provinces and other provinces are threatened with scarcity, if not famine, and the already overtaxed condition of the people, it is trusted the assertion contained in the above has no foundation. And yet it cannot but be confessed that in view of the accumulated financial requirements resulting from several causes, it is not seen how the Indian authorities can free themselves of the financial trouble without raising the taxation in one head or other so much talked about after the Delhi changes. Not only was the huge military expenditure allowed to grow by leaps and bounds, but, in a spirit of misguided philanthropy, a substantial opium revenue, to the tune of several crores, was foregone with a light heart. And to this has been added by the Delhi and Bihar faddists a further unprofitable draining away of how many millions futurity alone knows. After all this if India writhes in agony of fresh taxations there will be no wonder.

BENGALIAN,
18th Jan. 1914.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
20th Jan. 1914.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA
22nd Jan. 1914.

81. The Postal Department is generally acknowledged to be the most efficient and popular Government institution in India, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, and its success is mainly due to its Indian employees, who form the bulk of the service and whose devotion and honesty were officially recognized a few years ago by the then Director-General, Sir Arthur Fanshawe. The paper always pleaded the cause of this deserving class of public servants, the Indian employees in the Postal Department, and have lately been trying to collect information which might lead to a betterment of their lot if placed before the Public Services Commission. Enquiries have revealed a remarkable state of things which is earnestly commended to the notice of the Royal Commission as well as the Government of India. It is disappointing to see that none of the witnesses of the Postal Department who were examined by the Commission spoke about the important matter. The matter to which it desires to draw the special attention of the members of the Royal Commission and the Government of India is the absence of Indians in the higher ranks of the Postmaster's line. Out of 48 gazetted posts in the Postmaster's line, no less than 40 are held by Eurasians and only 8 by Indians! Excepting the recently appointed Indian Presidency Postmaster, whose case is a special one, there is not a single Indian Postmaster in the grades above Rs. 500 in which there are so many as 10 appointments. There is no reason why the higher ranks in the Postmaster's line should be packed by Eurasians. There are no departmental tests for admission into the higher ranks, and there is no theoretical bar to the promotion of Indians to those ranks. Appointments in the gazetted ranks are filled up entirely by promotion from the lower or non-gazetted ranks. In the highest non-gazetted grade which carries a pay of Rs. 200—300, again, there are 43 Eurasians and only 16 Indians! Most of these Indians are about to retire and leave the coast clear for the Eurasians to go up to the gazetted grades. In the non-gazetted grade below Rs. 200—300 the vast majority are Indians with only a sprinkling of Eurasians, but somehow the vast body of Indians fall behind while the Eurasians work their way up and fill most, if not all, of the higher posts. To find out the cause of this paradox, one must go down to the bed-rock, i.e., the lower grades, and examine the state of things prevailing there. Take the case of Bengal. In Bengal there are at present no Indian Postmasters in the gazetted grades in which there are 6 posts, all held by Eurasians. In the highest non-gazetted grade, the pay of which is Rs. 200—300, there are 9 Eurasians and only 2 Bengalis. Both the Bengalis, again, are about to retire, but most of the Eurasians have still about 15 years to serve, and will therefore get the opportunity to rise to the highest grades in the gazetted ranks. The reason for this remarkable difference in the length of service of Indians and Eurasians occupying the same grade is not far to seek. The 2 Bengalis began their career at the lowest rung of the ladder and worked their way up step by step through all the grades, while the Eurasians must either have begun their career midway, that is, started on a fairly high pay, or must have received special promotion. In this manner they not only overtook the Indians who had entered the service long before them, but also passed over hundreds of Indians who are now far below or perhaps have retired from humble posts. This is one of the reasons why Eurasians get to the top.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
23rd Jan. 1914.

82. Continuing its article on the subject, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* shows how it has been brought about that Eurasians preponderate over the Indian element in the Postal Service. The general rule for recruitment, in the case of Indians, it should be borne in mind, is to appoint as unpaid apprentices young men who have passed at least the Matriculation examination. After about two years of apprenticeship they are made paid apprentices, and after two to three years' service in that capacity they are appointed as permanent hands on Rs. 25. This rule is strictly followed in the case of Indians, though sometimes B. A.'s are appointed direct to posts on Rs. 30 or 40, and in one or two cases M. A.'s have been appointed directly to posts on Rs. 60. Since 1907 very few graduates have been appointed in this way. In the case of the Eurasians, however, no educational qualifications are insisted on, and they are generally appointed direct to posts on Rs. 40, 50, 60, 70 or 80. In this way Eurasians start on their career well ahead of several hundred Indians. These Eurasians have commenced with careers which the hundreds of superseded Indians will reach after

years of hard work, and naturally the Indians will be nowhere at the time the Eurasians will arrive at the gazetted ranks. Here they will meet a handful of Indians who have come to the end of their service, and who will therefore soon drop off one by one leaving the way free for the Eurasians to pursue their upward climb without let or hindrance. Indians in the Postmaster's line having entered as unpaid apprentices have to rise each step according to seniority. Many never get beyond the Rs. 100 grade, some rise to the Rs. 100—150 grade, and only a lucky few get beyond that. It is only in exceptional cases that Indians ever rise to the gazetted ranks. The few graduates who are appointed direct to posts on Rs. 30 or 40 must traverse the rest of their career step by step according to seniority like other Indians.

88. The *Bengalee* observes that it is gratifying to notice that the deliberations of the All-India Sanitary Conference have

Anti-malarial measures.

taken a practical turn so far as anti-malarial measures are concerned. Since the mosquito theory of malaria came into prominence the ordinary common-sense methods of grappling with this fell disease have been more or less in abeyance. In fact the Provincial Malarial Committee in Bengal were not sure as to what they should do, and they did not prosecute the anti-malarial operations, and failed to take advantage of the sanitary grant allotted to the Province with the result that malarial fever has been widely and acutely prevalent this year. Sir Pardey Lukis now makes it clear that jungle does not mean fruit-trees and bamboos, but rank undergrowth and useless trees whose eradication greatly helps the elimination of the malarial poison. That subsoil drainage also is one of the most effective remedies has been conclusively established by the improvement in the condition of the Meerut Cantonment which was once so infested with malaria as to suggest the question of its abandonment as a military station. The All-India Sanitary Conference is to be congratulated on the success with which they have brought it home to the Government that prevention of malaria ought not to be the despair of a civilized administration. It now remains to press forward vigorously these well-known anti-malarial measures without wasting time on the discussion of the merits of the mosquito theory.

BENGALUR,
23rd Jan. 1914.

III—LEGISLATION.

84. Referring to an article which appeared in a recent issue of the

A demand for drastic legislation.

Englishman advocating drastic legislation, the *Bengalee* states that a more illogical and inconsistent utterance hardly could be come across even in the columns of the *Englishman*. The first part entirely contradicts what follows, and seems to have been written by a different hand. The writer says that the time has not come when "it is necessary to demand extreme measures against the whole class of terrorists." And further that "nothing is to be gained by alarmist demands and statements." But immediately after, the writer begins to indulge in "alarmist demands" and hysteric effusions, in entire conflict with his own sober musings. He declares that half the population are in sympathy with the terrorists, "and it would be a mistake on the part of the Government to take measures which would forthwith enlarge the sphere of conflict and divide one half of India against another." There is therefore the definite allegation that one-half of the people are disloyal, seething with sedition, in sympathy directly or indirectly with the anarchist. The paper leaves the writer to reconcile the first part of the article with this extraordinary statement. He must have a poor idea of the intelligence of his readers if he believes that they will not detect the contradiction, or will be gullible enough to swallow all his absurdities. But that is his own concern, and is a point that has to be settled between the writer and the readers of the *Englishman*. To say that half of the people are in sympathy with the terrorists is a libel upon the community, which is disproved by facts and the highest official testimony. It has been observed by His Excellency the Viceroy himself and by the Secretary of State that the anarchists are only a handful and that the heart of India is sound to the core, unswerving in its devotion to the British connection as the one means for national advancement. Passing from the highest

BENGALUR,
23rd Jan. 1914.

official authority what is found in the eloquent tribute to the popular allegiance to law and order and the horror which anarchical crimes inspire, borne by the testimony of facts in connection with the recent tragedy? His Excellency Lord Carmichael has expressed his "admiration of the pluck shown by certain townsmen and Police officers in effecting the arrest of the assassin at considerable personal risk." The *Bengalee's* special reporter observed that the indignation of the crowd was so great that the alleged culprit had to be removed in a motor-car to protect him against violence. Indian ladies, passing by the spot which was the scene of the tragedy on their way to the Ganges to have their morning ablutions, expressed their horror at the crime and prayed for the welfare of the widow and children of the deceased. All this disproves the mischievous allegation that one-half of the population are linked with the anarchists by ties of sympathy. Arguing from this absurd assumption the *Englishman* urges a modification of the law—a short cut to conviction by relaxing the stringency of the law of evidence and by the adoption in Bengal of the Frontier methods of justice. The authority of Bengal Courts of Law is to be superseded and the procedure of the *Jorgah* is to be substituted. Evidence is to be displaced by suspicion: and presumption is to be regarded as conclusive proof of guilt. If the rulers should ever be so unwise as to accept the suggestions of the *Englishman*, and substitute counsels of extremism for those of moderation, what would be the consequences? A general feeling of insecurity would prevail. A shock would be imparted to the sense of confidence in the integrity of British justice which after all is the strongest bulwark of British rule. The *Englishman* has no conception of the moral resources which constitute the strength of British administration, and the strongest of them all is the judicial system established by the British Government. To tamper with it, even for the sake of the anarchists, would be a deplorable blunder. It would weaken a valuable moral asset, and with it the foundations of British rule in India. Cases of wrong conviction must follow: for suspicion and presumption is never a safe guide; and to quote the words of a great Anglo-Indian authority a single act of injustice, or one felt as such, is more disastrous to British rule in India than a great reverse sustained on an Asiatic battle-field. It is a mischievous suggestion which the *Englishman* makes, and the *Bengalee* is confident it will not be countenanced by the responsible rulers of India.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

MUSSALMAN,
16th Jan. 1914.

85. The *Mussalman* observes that the All-India Moslem League, at its last session, has adopted a resolution expressing its opinion that permanent settlement should be "extended to such parts of the country as are now ripe for it." It is to be noted that this resolution was not passed unanimously and that some opposed it. The paper is not in favour of the extension of permanent settlement to other parts of the country, and is also of opinion that it should be abolished where it exists, though personally it would be adversely affected if its opinion was acted upon. The journal wishes for nationalization of land and it holds there should be no middlemen between the State and the actual tillers of the soil. It may be argued by some of those who are even of the same way of thinking that the State should not be the owner of land in a country where the Government is not national, and they may say that the permanent settlement should be maintained where it exists and extended where necessary until there is *swaraj* or self-government within the Empire and thus have control over the State Exchequer. It appreciates the motive which dictates their policy but still it does not agree with them; and the reason is that as it is striving after self-government and as it is bound to come in time. Moreover, even under the present system of autocratic or bureaucratic government, the Government treasury is more at the disposal of the public than the money of talukdars and zamindars,—a class who are fattening at the expense of the tenantry, leading idle lives generally and, as a rule, spending their incomes on frivolities. The landholder as a class is not bound to devote any portion of his income to works of public utility. If he is charitably disposed he spends something for charitable purposes, if not, he appropriates his whole income to his own use and in

many cases spends the bulk of it in mere luxuries. The public have no claim on his purse, but quite different is the case with Government. From an impartial point of view even an extravagant Government is much better than an extravagant zamindar. All these considerations makes the paper look with disfavour at any proposal for perpetuation or extension of the permanent settlement. Had not the All-India Moslem League consisted mainly of landholders and had the tenantry been properly represented on that body, it is almost sure that the resolution could not have been passed. It would be unwise on the part of the Government if it listens to the prayer of the Moslem League on this subject, without consulting the interests of the Indian people as a whole.

86. The *Mussalman* remarks that the resolution which was moved by His Highness the Aga Khan at the end of the last session of the All-India Moslem League, recording its "appreciation of the wise and courageous statesmanship with which His Excellency the Viceroy dealt with the Cawnpore mosque case" had not been placed before the agenda and the members of the League had therefore no notice of it. This was, it must be said, most irregular. It was seconded by the Raja of Mahmudabad and supported by Mr. Mazharul Haq and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. The latter, however, expressly said that he was thanking His Excellency the Viceroy for the release of the prisoners. Then Mr. Abdul Wadud (most probably that was his name) of Bareilly rose and said that it must be clearly understood that the expression of gratitude was for the release of the prisoners and not for the settlement of the mosque question. At this His Highness the Aga Khan cried "No, no," and his followers joined the cry. Mr. Abdul Wadud again repeated what he had said, and it was much appreciated by a large section of the audience, but unfortunately he was howled down and stopped and the resolution was then carried. If the resolution had been placed on the agenda at least one notice of amendment would have been given, and it is extremely doubtful whether it could have been carried in the form in which it had been moved. Moreover, if it had not been moved at the close of the session when all were more or less fatigued (it was then past 7 P.M.) there is no knowing whether it could have been carried in a manner in which it was done. It was cleverly put and carried at the point of the bayonet. Everybody is grateful to His Excellency the Viceroy for the conciliatory attitude he has taken up and for the release of the prisoners, but we as well as the bulk of the Moslem community have not been able to approve of the settlement itself as it was in contravention of the Muhammadan law on the subject, as interpreted by their Ulemas, and accordingly there can be no expression of gratitude, on the part of the Mussalmans, on that account. If mosque-land is inalienable, how can any portion of it be diverted to the profane purpose of a footpath? If not, the Cawnpore mosque agitation should not have been started at all. The mover, the seconder and some of the supporters of the resolution at the Moslem League forgot this aspect of the question and hence the unqualified expression of gratitude. But the manner in which the resolution has been carried amply shows that the community as a whole has not approved of the settlement.

87. The *Bengalee* remarks that the substance of an article which the Aga Khan has contributed to the *Edinburgh Review* has been wired out to this country by Reuter. The article is an important pronouncement and deals with the newly-developed situation among the Muhammadan community in India which has caused much bitter commenting among some of the Anglo-Indian critics. "Critics have been perturbed," says the Aga Khan, "by the appearance of a new type of Indian Moslem, who, apart from the Islamic religion and sentiment, has gone through exactly the same education and training as young Hindus of the same social class. Men, brought up under this new system, are coming to the front. They have influenced the increasing approximation of political views and sentiments among the educated men of the different communities. This unity and measure of growth of Indian nationhood is a part of wise statesmanship of the British and not so much to satisfy the Mussalmans as Mussalmans or the Hindus as Hindus, but to win the hearty co-operation of all moderate, loyal and reasonable opinion where it exists, thus forming a most effective instrument for the discomfiture and impotence of the small but active Indian

MUSSALMAN,
16th Jan. 1914.

BENGALIAN,
16th Jan. 1914.

element, permanently hostile to the Government of India." The above explains the whole situation in a nutshell. The spread of English education and culture and the increasing contact with the West have influenced the Muhammadan community precisely as they have influenced the Hindus. The awakened national consciousness among the Hindus is the product of English influences in their best form. The same causes have produced the same effect and have evoked the same response from the sister community. Hindu leaders had foretold what was coming, and their anticipations have been realized even before the most sanguine among them had dreamt that they would be. The growing solidarity between Hindus and Muhammadans was inevitable and it has deepened the new national consciousness and the sentiment of a common nationhood among both the communities. It is one of the noblest monuments of the British rule, and will do more than anything else to secure the co-operation of Hindus and Muhammadans in helping the Government in the arduous task of administration. It is and will be a growing source of strength to the Government in combating against that hostile element, insignificant in numbers and influence, which unfortunately exists and is a menace to the practical recognition of progressive ideals in the Government. Whatever some of the extremists in the Anglo-Indian Press may say, the paper is convinced that the Government welcomes the new development, the growing friendliness of feeling between the two communities as a potent instrument of co-operation and a mighty weapon to battle against malcontents.

L. N. BIRD,

Special Assistant.

11, CAMAC STREET ;

CALCUTTA,

The 24th January 1914.